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THE TIMES

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5 children die in house fire

Five children aged between two and nine died in a fire at their home in Frogmore Avenue, Hayes, west London yesterday. The police said that their mother had gone upstairs to get something and, when she came down, saw a sheet of flame coming from one of the rooms.

Bank refuses to cut rates

The Bank of England rejected pressures to cut its money market dealing rates, but a half-point cut in bank base rates is thought to be imminent. The expectation pushed sterling down **Page 15**

Rapid response

Armed police reacted quickly to a Bristol bank raid because they were already deployed elsewhere. A survey shows that police are not necessarily being issued with guns more often **Page 2**

Kissinger link

Dr Henry Kissinger, the former US Secretary of State, admitted that he had met a PLO representative privately in Morocco, but he denied that the meeting had any political significance **Page 6**

Marathon truce

Wheelchair sportsmen have agreed to start half an hour behind the 19,000 runners in the London Marathon on April 17. The GLC, however, wants all contestants together next year **Page 3**

Siege ends

A siege in Leeds in which a boy aged 12 had been held hostage ended when a man gave himself up to the police. No one was hurt and no shots were fired **Back page**

Farm price talks

American and EEC officials are trying in Washington to resolve their agricultural trade dispute before next month's meeting of Western heads of states in Virginia **Page 15**

Feudal schools

Teachers at some small private schools are working under feudal conditions because of fear of unemployment, the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association reported to its annual conference yesterday **Page 4**

Oil slick talks

A ministerial conference called to discuss the huge oil slick in the Gulf began last night after being marred by political wrangling between Iraq and Iran **Slick hits Bahrain, page 6**

Nicaragua doubt

State Department officials are said to be questioning the legality of American involvement in covert military operations against Nicaragua **Page 6**

Faldo's 70

Nick Faldo, the first of four British golfers to tee off in the US Masters tournament in Augusta, Georgia, was among the early leaders with a two under par first round score of 70 **Page 18**

US airline's £99 fare threatens new Atlantic war

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Talks open in London today on a new £99 Atlantic air fare which threatens, over the next two years, to overshadow the old Laker price war. The £99 unrestricted fare compares with a present £175 standby and £218 economy one-way. Mr Harold Pareti, head of operations at the US's People Express airline, which proposes the fare for its new jumbo service between Gatwick and New York, Newark next month, is to meet top officials at the Civil Aviation Authority for British approval of the service in time for a late May start.

People Express is a "worker cooperative" airline that has been operating with huge success at massively reduced fares on US domestic routes since its formation three years ago. Its prospective entry on to the Atlantic route has caused consternation among existing lines on the New York run: British Airways (BA), Pan American and Trans World Airlines.

But the UK Government, while fearful of the effect on BA and the fragile profitability of the North Atlantic run generally, will be hard put to oppose the application because it seems to be genuinely cost based.

BA refused to be drawn on the People Express proposal last night, saying only: "Our attitude is that the regulators must be satisfied, as with any other service, that it covers the cost of providing the seat and shows a reasonable return on the investment."

PanAm was equally guarded, adding: "Because they will be operating from secondary airports we do not think the service will be particularly competitive with our own. We offer a superior product with a high standard of service and connexions and do not think we will be affected very much."

But TWA threatened yesterday to respond with a £270 Apex (21 day advance booking) return for Gatwick to New York this summer.

It also announced the first yet day return London to New York at £499, compared with a standard £876 business class return. Leaving Heathrow at 9.40am the businessman would reach New York at 12.15 and have up to nine hours there, arriving back at Heathrow at 8am the next day.



People Express claims to have about half the operating costs of standard airlines such as BA as a result of a new style of worker participation and employee share ownership born of America's tough deregulation policies.

For example, Mr Pareti spent the Easter weekend issuing boarding passes and dealing with catering and baggage handling, and expects to supplement his 62,000 dollars a year basic salary at least 50 per cent by profits on his 60,000 airline shares.

At 34, Mr Pareti is one of the older members of People Express, which uses college students extensively, and one of only nine top executives.

The airline's pilots, qualified and paid like those of any other airline, differ in being called flight managers. They spend three weeks of each month flying and the fourth week on ground administration duties unlike most pilots who go sailing or fishing.

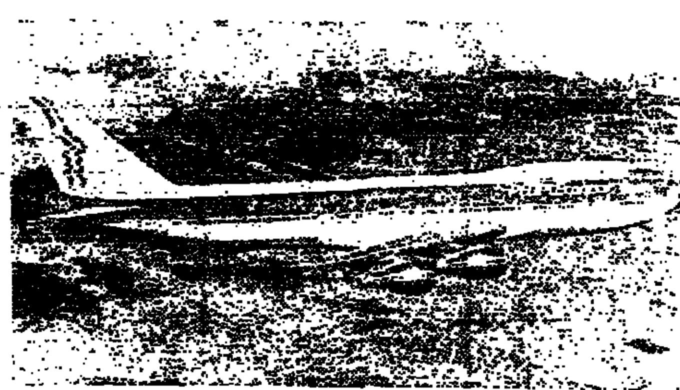
Stewards and stewardesses likewise turn their hand to other work. All staff are company shareholders.

"We do not have any overheads whatever", Mr Pareti says. "All the jobs for which other airlines have dedicated staff, administration, scheduling, dispatch, marketing, public relations, catering, are done by people who also fly".

Most airlines have overheads bigger than operating costs, Mr Pareti claims. But People Express has lower operating costs due to intensive use of cheaply bought aircraft. Its jumbo for the Atlantic service is leased from the collapsed Braniff for 50,000 dollars a month compared with a going rate of 300,000 dollars, and negligible overheads.

On the Atlantic rate, its operating costs will be about five cents a passenger mile compared with 9-10 cents for other operators, Mr Pareti claims, justifying its low fares and making it difficult for the United Kingdom Government to disallow them.

People Express can be seen as the spearhead of a new American attack on Atlantic air fares which have risen about 30 per cent since Laker folded.



Awaiting take-off: Mr Harold Pareti and one of the People Express aircraft.

In the swim: The Prince of Wales emerging from the Australian surf after a morning dip near Perth yesterday. Gallant Prince, page 7.

Keren to return as deal is struck

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

The Falklands troopship, HMS Keren, which was the subject of a threatened shipping strike, will return to Wallsend on Tyneside today, and is expected to be ready to sail to the South Atlantic by the end of next week.

The converted cross-Channel ferry was at the centre of a dispute when the Royal Navy put a crew on board and sailed her into the North Sea last Thursday night.

An agreement reached on Wednesday between the National Union of Seamen and Blue Star line, which will manage her for the Ministry of Defence, means she will leave the Royal Navy and return to the merchant fleet on her return to Tyneside.

Whitehall sources said yesterday that concessions to the union agreed in negotiations at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service offices would add about £120,000 a year to the ship's operating costs. They said that had the union's claims been met in full, the additional costs would have been £1.4m. Operating costs, excluding some major items such as fuel and food, are now put at about £1.6m a year.

The union had been claiming that the ship should continue to operate under the same terms and conditions as when she was a cross-Channel ferry operated by British Rail's Sealink. Under those conditions the crew would have been entitled to one-and-a-half days off for every day worked, or 547 days leave for a full year worked.

Under the agreement, they will have 120 days off a year, compared with the 108 days which Blue Star had envisaged. To keep the ship operational, one-and-a-half crews will be needed, against three full crews under the union's proposals.

It has also been agreed that the number of seamen forming a crew should be increased from the planned 54 to 58 seamen, plus 21 officers and two medical staff.

While working in the South Atlantic the seamen will receive about £137 a week basic pay including consolidated overtime, plus a Falklands bonus of £42 a week as long as the Falklands remain on a war footing. They will also receive £28 a week for accepting accommodation below the water-line.

It was accepted in Whitehall yesterday that because the Keren is a converted cross-Channel ferry and not originally designed for long distance routes, the concessions over days off, (size of crew) and the £28 allowance were justified.

The ship will be used to carry servicemen between Ascension Island and the Falklands on their way to and from the United Kingdom.

Continued on back page, col 3

China cuts cultural ties with America

From David Bonavia
Peking

China yesterday cancelled all sports and cultural exchanges for the rest of this year with the United States in retaliation for the Reagan Administration's decision to grant political asylum to Miss Hu Na, a Chinese tennis player. She defected while playing in the United States last year.

Peking's decision to suspend or cancel pending events in the Sino-American cultural exchange programme will not affect however, the hundreds of students and post-graduates studying in either country, a US Embassy official said here yesterday.

Among American-sponsored events in China which have been cancelled are a film festival and an art exhibition. Sporting engagements will also suffer, insofar as they are arranged on a government-to-government basis. Private or informal exchanges of visits are expected to continue.

China's friendliness towards the United States has cooled off considerably in the past two or three years because of Washington's continuing sales of arms to Kuomintang regime on Taiwan, restrictions on sales of American high-technology products, and on exports of Chinese textiles to the United States.

The cuts in exchanges seem designed to attract publicity while having little real effect on China's highest priorities in relations with the United States: the transfer of technology and the purchase of grain.

A large congressional delegation has recently been visiting China and will doubtless bring home fresh views on the Chinese Government's objections to certain US policies.

Meanwhile, Moscow is expected to try to improve bilateral relations with China, which is ruffled by the proposed transfer of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles from the European theatre to Central Asia.

● WASHINGTON: White House officials last night expressed the hope that the dispute with China over Miss Hu would not seriously disturb relations between the two countries, Reuter reports.

Directors expect October election

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A general election in October is regarded by many leading businessmen as the most likely choice of the Prime Minister. They expect further labour law reforms to figure prominently in the Conservative manifesto.

Presenting its response to Mr Norman Tebbit's Green Paper *Democracy in Trade Unions* the Institute of Directors yesterday urged the Employment Secretary to go beyond his original intentions and curb the threat of strikes in essential public services.

But from its own internal canvass of business opinion, the institute believes that most of the options in the Green Paper will be drawn into the Conservatives' effort to win reelection rather than be implemented by the present Government.

The most strongly favoured date for Britain to go to the polls is still October, which 50 per cent of institute members regard as the most likely runner. Another 30 per cent believe that Mrs Thatcher will go to the country in June, while only 20 per cent think she will delay the election until early next year.

This picture of business opinion emerged as the IoD appealed to Mr Tebbit to think again about his plans for a third stage of trade union legislation.

"The Government should take action to deal with trade unions operating in monopolistic public sector organizations and in particular the essential services", the institute said. "That is a greater priority than reforms in the area of trade union democracy."

In their submission, *Democracy and Competitiveness*, the directors urge decentralizing of bargaining structures in essential services, particularly gas, water and electricity; the introduction of compulsory arbitration as a final stage in disputes procedures; legislation to make trade union immunities conditional on the observance of such procedures; reenactment of the "limited protection" against strikes in essential services that existed in law before 1971.

Continued on back page, col 5

France cuts Pretoria sports links

From Diana Geddes
Paris

The sharp increase in racism in France is one of the main reasons for the French Government's decision announced yesterday, to request all sporting bodies to end links with South Africa. Professional sportsmen will still be permitted to compete there as individuals.

An immediate casualty is likely to be the national rugby team's tour of South Africa this summer. In an angry reaction, M Albert Ferrasse, president of the French Rugby Federation, said it was a political decision and had nothing to do with sport.

His national committee would be meeting over the next few days to decide what to do.

Giving reasons for the request, Mme Edwige Avice, Sports Minister said the Government was against racial discrimination in all its forms. The decision had been taken against a background of a rise in racism in France.

Exploitation of racist feelings by opposition candidates was very much to the fore during the run-up to the municipal elections last month, particularly in areas of concentration of immigrant workers such as in and around Marseilles, Paris, and Lyons.

England's dilemma, page 20

BL strikers seek new union lead

By Clifford Webb

The two main unions involved in the strike that has paralysed BL's Cowley assembly plant are under pressure from local union officers and shop stewards to declare the dispute over the company's plan to end the "washing-up time" at the end of each shift official before the loss of pay forces the 5,000 strikers to give in.

Yesterday the striking workers went to the plant to collect back pay owing of £43 less deductions, instead of their normal wage of £125. If the strike receives official backing, both the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers will pay a minimum of £13 a week strike pay.

The normal obstacle to union backing is if the strikers have walked out before exausting the official disputes procedure. That does not apply in this case.

The full procedure was followed to the letter during three months of protracted negotiations.

In an attempt to prevent union backing turning the dispute into a long drawn out confrontation, senior management are understood to have approached union leaders yesterday.

Reliable sources close to the management suggested that an attempt was being made to call a meeting of all the union leaders who signed the "blue newspaper", the 92-page document setting out the new working procedures.

If that approach fails the company is expected to follow past practice and threaten to dismiss workers who do not meet its deadline for returning. Shopfloor leaders have anticipated that by telling workers to report as ordered. They would then consider disruptive tactics by small groups.

● BL last night laid off 300 more workers because of the continuing effects of the 11-day-old strike (the Press Association reports).

That brings the total affected by the dispute to 8,550; 5,000 are on strike at Cowley and 3,500 are laid off elsewhere.

The 300 made idle yesterday are the latest layoffs at Longbridge, Birmingham.

● The workforce at Ford's Halewood plant on Merseyside yesterday voted to return to work after a month-long strike in support of a dismissed colleague, Mr Paul Kelly, for alleged vandalism.

The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) is expected to set up a three-man inquiry to consider Mr Kelly's case next week.

Pym seeks Saudi aid in peace deal

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, will urge Saudi Arabia to help revive President Reagan's faltering Middle East peace plan during his visit to the Gulf which starts today.

That and the Iran-Iraq war seem likely to be the focal points of Mr Pym's four-day tour, which was postponed last January because of the dispute over the Arab League's delegation to London.

Britain believes there is still life left in the Reagan proposals but that the Arabs need to take the initiative in using them as a basis for talks on the Palestinian issue.

King Husain of Jordan has made it clear that he is not prepared to emulate the late President Sadat of Egypt by negotiating with the Israelis and Americans in the absence of Arab support. The British view is that such support could come most effectively from Riyadh, where the Saudis have always seen the Reagan plan as providing at least an opportunity for moving forward on the divisive question of Palestine.

The need for some support has become crucial after the disappointing results of talks between King Husain and Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The timing of Mr Pym's visit is also significant in view of a projected trip to the Middle East later this month by Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State. Mr Pym is being seen as a close ally and confidant of Washington who might help to prepare the way for Mr Shultz.

But the British Foreign Secretary is unlikely to offer any initiative of his own

Lawnmower rivals sharpen their blades

By Rupert Morris

The green and pleasant lawns of Britain may become the battleground this summer for a furious confrontation between the two giants of the lawnmowing industry.

Qualcast, for decades the gardener's friend with traditional machines varying from the suburban push-along to the country gentleman's ride-on mower, have in recent years found their market dominance threatened by the new-fangled rotary-bladed hover mowers made by Flymo.

Flymo now claims to have knocked Qualcast off its grassy peak as Britain's biggest seller of lawn-mowers. Qualcast does not merely dispute this assertion: it insists that independent research shows it to be selling twice as many as Flymo.

Whatever the true figures, Qualcast was clearly sufficiently rattled in 1980 to enlist the help of that mellowest of English summer voices, John Arlott, the cricket commentator, to assure television viewers that their machines were "a lot less bovver than a hover".

Qualcast's latest advertisements, however, purport to show that the rival machines are not only bothersome, but inefficient. That has proved too much for the Flymo people, who have gone to the Independent Television Companies Association and demanded that the advertisement be taken off the air.

Mr David Bowles, sales and marketing director of Flymo, said proudly yesterday: "This latest Qualcast advertisement is clearly a panic measure which reflects the company's desperation at seeing their market share steadily eroding."

For 1983 Flymo had launched seven new models, one of which was a totally revolutionary grass-collecting air-cushion mower, he said.

Mr Bowles also said the Flymo system described in the advertisement as "the new kind of hover, one with a grass collector" had been on the market for four years. Even that model performed far better than the advertisement depicted, he said.

But Qualcast was unrepentant yesterday, and confident that it would be able to persuade the ITCA to reject complaints of misrepresentation.

Mr Peter Mostynn, Qualcast's marketing director, said: "Our commercial was based on careful substantiation to ITCA, whose members tested the machines themselves. We've been queried before, and we've been able to refute complaints."

Deal means Radio Times back

By a Staff Reporter

The *Radio Times*, after losing more than nine million copies because of an industrial dispute, will be available again in a national edition for the week beginning April 16.

Resumption of work at the East Kilbride plant of the British Printing and Communications Corporation (BPCC) means the magazine, which has not appeared for the past fortnight, will again be available in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the north of England.

A peace formula between the BPCC and the printing union Sogat '82 was reached on Tuesday. But the *Radio Times* will not be available in other areas until after a meeting of BPCC workers at Park Royal, in London, on Monday. The meeting will be addressed by Mr William Keys, joint general secretary of Sogat '82.

BPCC workers at Paulton, near Bristol, where *Radio Times* colour pages are printed, also returned to work yesterday.

Head cleared of assault

A headmaster accused of assaulting nine boy pupils burst into tears at Hamilton Sheriff Court yesterday when he was cleared of all the charges. Mr William Brownlee, aged 52, the head at Benhar Primary School in Harthill, Strathclyde, had been accused of hitting, punching and slapping them.

Sheriff Iain MacMillan said: "I am not satisfied these assaults took place. Some of the schoolboys' evidence was appalling and just a scheme to get the headmaster kicked out of the school."

Eight remanded on VAT charges

Eight men charged with value-added tax fraud appeared at Harrow Court, in north London, yesterday and were remanded in custody until April 15.

Seven of them were charged with dealing with gold chargeable with VAT, which had not been paid, with intent to defraud the Crown. Miss Yvonne Store, a Customs and Excise offer, objected to bail. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

£1m contract for battlefield 'spy'

The Ministry of Defence has awarded a £1m engineering study contract for the Army's new Phoenix robot aircraft, designed to spy out enemy positions on the battlefield, to Marconi Avionics, of Rochester, Kent, and Flight Refuelling, of Wimborne, Dorset.

Remotely-piloted vehicles were used to great effect during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, obtaining information on Palestinian and Syrian positions.

Report on police chief's crash

A Bedfordshire police report on a road accident in which Mr Ian Kane, the Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire, was involved is to be studied by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr Kane was driving from a council meeting in Huntingdon to his home three weeks ago when his car crashed into a ditch. He was unhurt but the car was extensively damaged.

Issue of guns to police 'not matching rise in armed crime'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Greater Manchester is unique in its policy of putting armed police to patrol streets in case of crime, a survey of city forces revealed yesterday.

Not even the Metropolitan Police does that, according to its press office yesterday, though it is known that some London officers are armed to protect diplomats, which is in a different category. The Metropolitan Police refuse to discuss the issuing of guns for national security purposes.

West Yorkshire says it holds guns in quick response cars on standby. Other guns are locked away.

In spite of the exchange of shots in which an unarmed officer was injured on Wednesday, Avon and Somerset Police said yesterday that it had no plans to change its policy of control over the issuing of guns to officers.

As with other forces asked, permission for weapons to be drawn rests with the chief constable, his deputy or assistant chief constables. Only in emergency may a chief superintendent authorize their issue.

The rise in armed crime nationally has not led to a uniform increase in the issuing of firearms to police. In several forces the number of times firearms have been issued has fallen, most dramatically in the West Midlands, from 284 in 1978 to 116 in 1982, which was part of a steadily downwards trend.

In Thames Valley the total fell from 46 in 1980 to 28 in 1982, the number of offences recorded in which firearms were involved also fell, from 304 to 297.

In Merseyside reports of crimes involving firearms rose from 251 in 1980 (including 25 robberies) to 356 (50 robberies) in 1982. That compares with fairly constant figures for the issuing of arms to the police either to deal with suspected armed criminal activity or as a precaution: 176 occasions in 1980; 186 in 1981 and 182 in 1982.

Even in the Metropolitan Police area the latest figures for the issuing of guns to deal with persons known or believed to be armed is lower than it was: 6,647 in 1979, compared with 6,035 last year.

In Strathclyde there was a rise from 338 occasions in 1981 on which guns were issued to police to 446 last year.

Police there were confronted six times in 1981 by armed people and four times in 1982, and officers used guns on other occasions only for the necessary destruction of animals.

Two forces approached, Northumbria and South Yorkshire, said it was not their policy to provide figures showing how often guns are issued.

When Mr James Anderton, Greater Manchester's Chief Constable, faces his police committee today to answer questions about his new policy, he will be able to provide some reassurance about the number of occasions on which his officers are armed.

That fell slightly between 1979 and last year, though the total is swollen each year by the need to police Manchester's international airport.

In 1979 guns were issued on 1,470 occasions and in 1982 on 1,445.

Mr Anderton confirmed to a meeting of the Association of Chief Police Officers yesterday that his new patrols were "in relation to a specific operational commitment".

An association statement from its president, Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, said: "Chief constables wish to emphasize that there has been no change in the policy that they have always followed in relation to the issue of firearms to police officers. There is certainly no intention to allow the issue and use of firearms by police indiscriminately."

That attitude was reflected by the Police Federation yesterday when Mr Leslie Curtis, the chairman, told members in Nottingham: "We are totally opposed to the routine arming of the police.

"We recognize, however, that in an age when the amount of armed crime is increasing, the police must have ready access to firearms as and when there is good reason to believe that they will encounter armed criminals".

The political controversy over Mr Anderton's policy continued as Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch and Lymington, called on Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to take action to reverse the increasing use of firearms by criminals.

● A Labour councillor claimed yesterday that gun law seemed to be ruling in Bristol's Streets (Our Bristol Correspondent writes).

Mr Terence Walker, chairman of Avon County Council's public protection committee, said: "Police should not be allowed to get into the situation where there is an exchange of gunfire."

Mrs Pam Tatlow, the prospective Labour parliamentary candidate for Bristol, west, called for an inquiry

MP asks Whitelaw to clarify police gun law

By John Winder

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West in Greater Manchester, yesterday wrote to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, asking for an early statement in the Commons to the effect that the arming of the police would not not be allowed to proceed further than in strict accordance with the Home Secretary's guidelines of March 22.

Mr Meacher said he was extremely disturbed at the action of Mr James Anderton, Chief Costable of Greater Manchester, in putting armed police patrols on the streets and thus taking "a major and unauthorized step down the route towards a permanently armed police, which I do not believe the great majority of the people in this country want".

The guidelines issued on March 22, which did not have the force of law, said that firearms would be issued only where there was reason to suppose that a police officer might have to face a person armed or so dangerous that he could not be safely restrained without the use of firearms, Mr Meacher said.

But police in Manchester were being armed in case they encountered armed persons, which represented an entirely different type of policing which had never been sanctioned or given public approval, he said.

He urged Mr Whitelaw to move an amendment to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill to specify clearly the exact purpose and limits of gun issue to the police.

He said he did not believe that chief constables who continued to behave with such brazen disregard for their police authorities as Mr Anderton had displayed should remain in office.

Mr Michael Meacher: "Disturbed" at arming of police.

Judge backs firearms for police

A judge at the Central Criminal Court yesterday defended the policy of police carrying firearms in the fight against armed criminals. Judge Hazan, QC made his comments in commending two police officers for the capture of a man who aimed a revolver at them.

He said that Constables Peter Dalby and Mark Lamb, both motor cyclists, had acted in the "finest traditions of the police". They had been unharmed when they tackled Roy Hilder, aged 32, a car dealer, of Bromley Avenue, Bromley, Kent, and showed "courage and tenacity". Hilder was imprisoned for two years for possessing a loaded .45 revolver in Rotherhithe New Road, Bermondsey.

Judge Hazan said: "Hardly a day goes by but a basically unarmed policeman finds that he is having to deal with armed men, either actually committing offences or in possession of firearms.

"Understandably, public controversy is aroused over the arming of certain sections of the police to deal with this situation. "What is sometimes forgotten is that if it was not for this type of offence being on the increase then extra precautions would not be necessary."



Mrs Margaret Burns, wife of PC William Burns, who was shot in the mouth after stopping a car with PC Owen Leleu in Bristol.

Hostage tells of 100-mile M4 ordeal

By Michael Horsnell

Mr Anthony Hatton, a lorry driver taken hostage at gunpoint in Bristol, spoke yesterday about his 100-mile ordeal. Meanwhile, detectives interviewed a man detained at the city police headquarters and waited at the hospital bedside of another man who was injured by armed officers during a £30,000 bank raid.

Mr Hatton, who was reunited with his wife aged 35, and son aged 10, at their home in Wellingborough yesterday, said he was delivering goods for Cow & Gate at Frenchay hospital, Bristol, and was about to reverse into a yard when he was ordered by a gunman to drive along the M32 and M4 to London.

"He was panicking at the beginning and near the end, when it was obvious the police were going to get him" he said. "But the rest of the time he was calm as I talked to him. I was not terrified until the end of the journey was in sight" Mr Hatton said.

"I tried to persuade him to give himself up but it was no use, even though the police cars were following us 50 yards behind and I was only travelling at 40-50 miles an hour all the way.

"I felt allright while we were on the move to London. It was then that he was getting his way. But I knew the police would stop us sooner or later."

The pursuit ended near Maidenhead when the man gave himself up after the M4 had been blocked by lorries commandeered by police. Earlier two men had escaped from Lloyds Bank in Bond Street, Bristol, in a Mercedes car which was temporarily stopped by a community constable William Burns, who was unarmed. PC Burns was then shot.

The injured man was said to be stable and under sedation at Bristol's Royal Infirmary but a second operation for his gunshot wounds was expected.

PC Burns, aged 34, was also said to be in a stable condition at Frenchay Hospital after surviving a shot in the mouth, the impact of which was softened by his teeth.

His wife, Mrs Margaret Burns, aged 33, said he had used his truncheon to smash a window of the escaping Mercedes but was shot as he did so.

"In general I am against police being armed. But obviously there are times when firearms are needed on special occasions. But I am very, very glad they are used with great discrimination. My husband has lost three teeth, torn out by the roots; but he is otherwise looking marvellous."

Det Supt Donald Taylor, who is in charge of the police investigation, said yesterday that evidence was still being considered and charges were not expected until today.

The police also disclosed that armed police officers involved in the pursuit of the two gunmen had earlier on Wednesday been issued with weapons for an operation unconnected with the bank raid.

Jobs loss threat to striking steelmen

From Ronald Kershaw, Sheffield

Ten thousand striking steelworkers in South Yorkshire were warned last night that they face possible short-time working and further job losses if the strike over a demanning exercise involving the introduction of new shift patterns continues.

That was the reaction of Mr John Pennington, managing director of the British Steel Corporation (BSC) special steels division, to suggestions that the dispute may run into a second week, made by national officials of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC), who have declared the strike official.

Mr Pennington said: "We have all worked extremely hard to recover the market share lost by the 1980 steel strike.

"UK demand, however, is still 25 per cent down on the 1978-79 level and spare capacity in Europe means that any continuing disruption of our business will throw away the benefits of the improved market share gained from closures and elsewhere."

He added: "If this strike continues we will find it difficult to sustain the reduced shift levels envisaged by our survival plan, and the project could again be one of short-time working and further job loss".

The BSC is clearly concerned at the 24 hours' sympathy strike which started at the corporation's Scunthorpe works among 3,000 ISTC members.

Another 5,000 at the plant continued normal working but the ISTC action was enough to bring steelmaking at the 6,000-tonnes-a-day plant to a halt.

Although the union is claiming that the South Yorkshire strike is solid, there is some evidence that it is crumbling at the edges.

About 2,000 ISTC staff grades who voted to stay at work on Wednesday were sharply reminded by the union that the strike was official and they should be at home. In spite of that, upwards of 80 per cent of them were at work yesterday.

The ISTC branch at Stockbridge cold rolled strip department, with about 200 employees, has informed the management that it intends to start work at 6am next Monday. Heavy picketing looks likely.

The South Yorkshire dispute is over the introduction of new shift patterns which reduce the number of shifts from 15 to 10 a week, part of a demanning exercise that will eventually reduce the labour force of the special steels division by 1,709.

A BSC spokesman said: "We are trying to improve our cost structure to meet the present level of demand. This has nothing to do with the national pay round and was announced long before the national pay round started."

The union view is that such changes should be the subject of national discussions and should not have been arrived at locally. It is interpreting the new plans under which 86 men lost their jobs as enforced redundancy, but the BSC yesterday emphasized that at the Aldwarke works 62 of the 74 men affected took voluntary redundancy and 12 were found alternative work.

At Templeborough works 12 men affected refused redundancy. All were offered alternative employment, which they refused, and so were declared redundant. All appeared to accept the situation except one, who turned up for work on Monday.

● The Government has provoked the current steel industry idipute by leaning on the BSC to prevent it agreeing to the unions' request for arbitration, Mr John Grant, SDP industry spokesman said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

● Three hundred employees at the North British Steel Group's Armadale works, in West Lothian, are to return to full-time working on Monday after being on a three-day week since last September.

Owen backs defence ties with US

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Labour Party campaigning aimed at ejecting United States' forces from bases in Britain was described as a "horrendous gamble" last night by Dr David Owen, in a speech allying the Social Democratic Party strongly to continuance of the defence link between Britain and the United States.

Speaking in Swindon, Dr Owen deputy leader of the SDP, said that destroying or weakening the physical defence link between the United States and Europe meant that the Soviet Union would become the supreme influence in Europe.

To send the US home or feed US isolationism allowing them to withdraw, would mean Western Europe either facing a crippling defence bill or having to start to accommodate the Soviet Union.

The nature of that accommodation would vary, and while it was nost unlikely that the Soviet troops would cross into Nato countries, it would certainly lead to a reappraisal in West Germany as to whether they should look east or west.

● Miss Anne Widdecombe, a university administrator and a vice-chairman of Lady Olga Maitland's "Women for Defence" organization, has been selected as prospective Conservative candidate in Dr Owen's constituency of Plymouth, Devonport.

Science report

Developing a vaccine against malaria

By the Staff of *Nature*

A crucial step towards the development of a vaccine against malaria has been taken at New York University, in the United States. A group of scientists led by Dr Ruth Nussenzweig in New York and Dr Nigel Godson at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, have used genetic manipulation techniques to make a protein material carried by the malaria parasite and known to stimulate the body's immune defences against the parasite.

Although the research described has concentrated on the version of the malaria parasite that infects monkeys, the application of the technique to the parasites infecting people (of which there are four species) should present no problems.

The World Health Organization estimates that two million people die each year from malaria, mostly in developing countries. It is also estimated that as many as 200 million people may be infected with the disease at any time. The debilitating effects of infection are probably a more serious drain on resources than the death rate.

The success reported from New York is the culmination of several years of work by Dr Nussenzweig and her colleagues. The team has concentrated on the most primitive form of the parasite, known as the sporozoite, the form in which malaria parasites are injected into the bloodstream by infectious mosquitoes.

After half an hour or so in the bloodstream, sporozoites lodge in the liver, where they mature into a quite different form, the merozoite, which circulates in the red blood cells of infected people.

The objective of the research has been to make by genetic manipulation one of the protein substances carried in the outer coat of sporozoites.

That has been done by extracting from mosquitoes nucleic acids containing the genetic information controlling the natural manufacture of the protein and turning that into a kind of artificial gene, which is then induced to make the protein in the unnatural environment of a bacterial cell.

It is hoped that it will now be possible to stimulate the normal immune response to the sporozoite form of the malaria parasite by injection of the protein, along the lines of the use of the diphtheria toxin as a way of stimulating immunity to that disease.

One problem foreseen in the application of the new malaria vaccine is that the sporozoite protein will not necessarily stimulate the body's immune defences against other forms of the parasite. For that reason research will continue on the development of vaccines effective against such forms, but will no doubt be simplified by the demonstration that sporozoite proteins can be made artificially.

A more serious difficulty in the months ahead will be that of carrying through the development of the sporozoite vaccine. New York University, which holds a patent on the method now described for making the characteristic protein, had been negotiating with a US company, Genentech, a contract to make and test a human malaria vaccine.

The World Health Organization (WHO) pointed out, however, that the exclusivity of the proposed arrangement was contrary to the rules applying to research organizations supported with WHO money. As a result Genentech has withdrawn from the negotiations.

Source: *Nature* vol 302, p536 (April 7, 1983).

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Foreigners receive strong reply

By Harry Golombek

The results of the adjourned games from the first round of the Charlton Jubilee International Chess tournament were mostly in favour of the foreign opposition. But nevertheless the home players acquitted themselves well against their strong opponents. Already on Wednesday young Neil Bradbury had covered himself with glory by defeating the Hungarian Grandmaster Janos Flesch

Though two of our leading woman players, Sheila Jackson and Susan Walker, were defeated by powerful foreign masters, Susan Walker losing to the West German Fide Master G Treppner and Sheila Jackson losing to the strong French player E Prie.

Results from the first round: F Richardson 1, C McNab 0 (King's Indian Defence, 43 moves); L Smart 0, T Manouk (France) 1 (Pirc's defence 25); E Prie (France) 1, Sheila Jackson 0 (Bell opening 47); M Conde (Scotland) 1, Mlle. Tagnon (France) 0, (Q P Queen's Indian Defence 30); Susan Walker 0, G Treppner (West Germany) 1, (Modern defence 46); U Bergmann, (West Germany) 0, R Britton 1 (King's Indian defence 25); C McSheey ½, J Wager ½ (Sicilian defence 40); P Needham 0, C Laird (New Zealand) 1 (Ruylopez 22); M Ali ½, C Crouch ½ (Caro Kann defence 59); S Conquest 0, K Wicker 1, (Irregular opening 44).

Bid to resolve differences in Anglicanism

From Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent
Loughborough

The Bishop of Chichester, Dr Eric Kemp, leader of the Anglo-Catholic movement in the Church of England, yesterday offered the opposing Evangelical wing of the church the propect of talks to attempt to solve their differences on certain doctrinal matters. He also proposed that the movement should initiate discussions with the Free Churches.

Dr Kemp recalled various recent controversies in which the Anglo-Catholics had been at odds with others, in particular the ordination of women, the covenant for unity between the Church of England and the Free Churches, and the form of absolution to be used in the new Anglican rite of confession.

"There is an urgent need for dialogue within the Church of England on ministry", he declared in a presidential address to the Anglo-Catholic "renewal" congress at Loughborough.

Financial Times coping with US competition

By Kenneth Gosling

With European sales running at the highest in its history, the *Financial Times* is not yet feeling the effects of the *Wall Street Journal's* incursion into Europe.

"As far as we can tell at the moment it has not affected us at all", Mr Richard McClean the newspaper's managing director, said yesterday. "But they only started on February 1 and it is early days yet."

The *Journal* launched its European edition, printing initially in Holland, editing it in Brussels and distributing it throughout Europe and the Middle East. The *Financial Times's* total daily sales last month were 219,000, of which well over 40,000 went to Europe.

The *Journal* entered the European field with considerable advantages in the production area, free, for example, of all the restrictions and constraints that Fleet Street imposes.

"They are perfectly able to set up multi-printing centres in Europe with no trouble at all", Mr McClean said. "And while we, know we can create a newspaper that will sell at the right price and that people want to read, it is the production side that is really the most interesting aspect."

Mr McClean said the *Financial Times* was increasing its sales by 15 per cent a year in Europe and there was no reason why that should not continue this year. "But we are not complacent", he said.

Mr John Huey, European managing editor of the *Journal*, said they had had a favourable reception, especially in banking and brokerage circles.

Correction

It was incorrectly reported on March 31 that the Duke of Edinburgh had attended the opening of a British Association for shooting and conservation voluntary proficiency award scheme for shooters. In fact, the Duke did not attend, but a statement from him, as patron, was published to mark the event.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 160; Cyprus 560 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 125; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore S5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

The half a million offer to give police a vital clue

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

On the Friday evening after the £2.6m Great Train Robbery in 1963 a record reward of £250,000 was offered. Within 24 hours the police were inundated with more than 1,000 tips and pieces of information.

The flood of information was almost too much to handle, and some of it proved to be little more than useless, but it did include the name of one of the key figures in the gang, a man later convicted for his role in the raid.

This week the police and loss adjusters called in after the £7m Security Express robbery on Monday are waiting to see if a new record reward of £500,000 can bring similar results.

The normal pattern is for an insurance company or underwriters to authorize loss adjusters to offer a reward, often after consultation with the police. The money will be paid for information which results in the recovery of the stolen items and the conviction of the raiders.

Normally the reward is set at 10 per cent of the value of the stolen items. The figure can be adjusted down according to the value of what is recovered.

The loss adjusters decided to act swiftly on the morniong after the robbery in the hope that information might arrive before the money was split by the robbers and "laundering" started.

Their hope must be that someone on the periphery of the gang may be tempted to come forward or a police informant will turn something up. But rewards can bring difficulties.

When £300,000 was offerd after the £3m silver bullion robbery in 1980 Scotland Yard detectives found themselves dealing with dozens of calls from people who had taken the name of a criminal they had heard of and offered it to the police on the off-chance that they might be correct.

A substantial part of the reward was eventually paid out, but allegations about corruption have since led to a long-running internal Scotland. Yard investigation

The reward system has long been a feature of criminal investigations but there are few guidelines, although Scotland Yard is among those who have introduced a system of controls in recent years.

In London the controls on police informants and rewards now means that payment will be made only after the informant passes the scrutiny of the deputy assistant commissioner in charge of CID operations.

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£2m paid to islanders in compensation for Falklands war damage

Falklands islanders have been paid more than £2m compensation for damage caused during last year's conflict with Argentina. But, even discounting the effect ofthe garrison now there, many are finding it hard to return to a normal life.

Some farmers are unable to work their land because it has not yet been cleared of mines, people in the capital, Port Stanley, are still being treated for depression as a direct result of the war, according to a medical expert.

The £2m paid out in compensation covers all but 30 of 561 claims submitted. The claims were for damage to houses and gardens and loss of vehicles, livestock and fences.

Many wooden farm fences were cut down and used as firewood by Argentine soldiers, and huge numbers of sheep and cattle were killed and eaten.

A special team of officers from the Ministry of Defence is on the spot to assess the claims. The farmers who cannot work their land are being paid for loss of earnings.

The enxiety of people in Port Stanley was reported yesterday by Dr Alison Bleaney, senior medical officer at the local hospital.

She said: "subconsciously the people get a bit anxious when they hear about Argentina being resupplied with weapons and buying frigates. Although British troops are here and the islands are well protected, the war has made people feel insecure. We still get residents coming in suffering from depression because of the war."

But the islanders are still determined to give a good welcome to the families of Servicemen killed in the conflict.

More than twenty children will be offered a day at school. Mr John Fowler, Superintendent of Education in Port Stanley, said:"The idea would be to try to let them see our schools at work and to meet our school children. We would hope to have them in twos or threes in classes throughout the day.

"We are ready to fit in with whatever the visitors want to do. It is their day and we will try to provide whatever they want. Everyone here is hoping to meet the families."

Suggestions that the visit was part of a well planned political exercise were rejected by Conservatives yesterday.

Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for Ayrshire South, said the visit would turn out to be a total disappointment and a terrible mistake for the relatives. He said they would be taken aback by the reality of what their relatives had died for.

Mr Foulkes, who went with other members of a Commons select committee to the islands recently, described them as: "The shanty town of Port Stanley: squalid sheep farms and barren islands, like many lying half forgotten off the coast of Scotland and many other countries."

Mr John Stokes, Conservative MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge, said that it was appalling for Mr Foulkes to use personal grief for political ends.

Fathers seek news of missing sons

Two Argentine fathers called on the Foreign Office yesterday to plead for information on their sons, both fighter pilots who were missing during the fighting in the South Atlantic.

But Mr Cranley Onslow, Minister of State, told them he had no more information than that which had already been passed to the Buenos Aires Government through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

He sympathized with them and emphasized that Britain had no quarrel with the people of Argentina. The last Argentine prisoner had been repatriated

The bodies of 221 Argentine servicemen had been buried in a cemetary at Darwin on the islands, although only 107 had so far been identified.

The three men who saw Mr Onslow yesterday were representing the families of more than 500 young Argentines who were missing during the war and about whom there is no available information in Buenos Aires.

The delegation consisted of Senor Isaias Gimenez, from Parana, Senor Leonidas Ardiles, who is an uncle of the Tottenham Hotspur footballer, Oswaldo Ardiles, and Senor Juan Carlos Legascue, their legal adviser. They were accompanied by Senor Simrano, a Chilean journalist.



New friend: Mr James Chapman, who is deaf, meeting Chum, who will be his "hearing" dog in June. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Dogs lend their ears to help the deaf

By Tony Samstag

Just over a year after the Hearing Dogs for the Deaf programme was inaugurated at Crugts Dog Show, the first partly trained animal was introduced to its new owners yesterday.

Chum, a winsome 16-month-old mongrel bitch withmore than a touch of black labrador, made the acquaintance of Mr and Mrs James Chapman, of Newton Abbot, Devon, both of whom are deaf, at a press conference in London launching the annual congress of the British Small Animal Veterinary Association, which opens today.

Among the guest speakersis Dean Leo Bustad, professor of Veterinary Medicine at Washington State University, in the United States, and one of the pioneers in "pet therapy" for human patients.

The hearing dogs scheme, under tyhe auspices of the Royal National Institute for the Deqf (RNID) is, like the guide dog programme for the blind, only one example of many such "therapies".

The dogs are chosen for their ability to respond to sunds such as a doorbell or an alarm clock, and are trained to alert their ownrs with visual signals or physical contact. Dean Bustard, explaining the selection of dogs, said mongrels were often the best and some breeds were not suitable at all.

A great dane, for example, was "too laid back. The doorbell rings, he just opens one eye and looks up, thinks 'there's the doorbell' and goes back to sleep." The animals had to be alert, curious and affectionate.

The dog responds to the soundds by going to the deaf owner, who is alerted by pawing, jumping, tail-wagging or whatever, then led to the front door, cooker or smoke detector. In the case of an alarm clock the dog might jump on the bed to wake the sleeper.

Hearing dogs must respond both to voice and hand signals, the RNID notes, because "many profoundly deaf recipients may enunciate words in a different way from the trainer".

More than 1,500 veterinary surgeons are attending the congress, one of the largest such held in this country. Over the weekend specialists will attend about seventy sessions on a variety of clinical topics from surgery, dermatology and cancer to pair-bonding between humans and their pets, with its implications for human health, particularly among the elderly.

13 hurt in hostel bus crash

Nine mentally handicapped schoolchildren and four teachers were injured, one critically, yesterday when their minibus was in a collision with two lorries on the M62 in West Yorkshire.

The accident happened on the westbound carriageway of the motorway at Hopetown, near Pontefract, shortly after the party from the Wakefield Council home at Hemsworth, had set off on a day's outing to Manchester airport.

Five ambulances ferried the injured, some in wheelchairs, to Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, and Pontefract General Infirmary. A spokesman at Pinderfields Hospital said four adults and six youngsters had been admitted, and one child was critically ill.

Two of the children taken to Pontefract Infirmary were discharged after treatment. A third was later said to be in satisfactory condition.

The children were aged between 7 and 15. Some were day-care youngsters and others permanent residents.

Two children die in fire

Two children, aged ten and two, died in a fire which badly damaged their home at Penrith Terrace, Ferry Fryston, Castleford, West Yorkshire, yesterday.

A boy aged five leapt from a bedroom window into the arms of another youngster, who was in the back garden and Mrs Jamie Knowles, the children's mother also managed to escape. They were both taken to hospital with shock.

Lethal drug stolen in raid

Two bottles of Immobilon, a lethal drug, were stolen, from a veterinary surgery yesterday.

The drug is an anaesthetic powerful enough to knock out big animals such as elephants and horses, but even a tiny spot on human skin could be enough to kill. It was stolen with thousands of tablets, including phenobarbitone, from Mr Robert Catheart's surgery in Farnham, Surrey.

Further remand for Nilsen

Denis Andrew Nilson, aged 37, of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, north London, made his eleventh appearance at Highgate Court yesterday.

Nilsen, a former probationary policeman, accused of murdering Mr Stephen Sinclair, aged 20, at Cranley Gardens, on or about February 1, was remanded in custody, for a week.

Verdict on gypsy

A jury at Hornsey Coroners Court, in north London, returned a verdict of unlawful killing at the inquest into the death of Mr Sidney Winson, aged 42, a gypsy, who was shot on the Ridgeway, Enfield, in December, 1981, as he was locking up his lorry

IRA victim mourners cheer Fitt

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Mourners at the funeral of a man killed by the Provisional IRA in mistake for another target clapped and congratulated Mr Gerard Fitt, the independent MP for Belfast, West, yesterday as he left after attending the church service.

Applause broke out from a group of men and women standing outside St Columba's church, on the staunchly "loyalist" Dilcooley Estate, in Bangor, co Down, where two gunmen murdered Mr James McCormick last weekend.

As Mr Fitt, a Roman Catholic, walked with his bodyguard to a waiting car he was surrounded by a jostling crowd, many of whom wanted to shake his hand.

Women pushed through the crowd to be near the MP, well known for his outspoken criticism of the Provisional IRA, saying: "It needs more people with his guts to speak out".

Others listened to his criticism of the murder by gunmen who burst into the home of Mr McCormick, aged 45, shot his wife and then pumped at least twelve bullets into his stomach and chest. One woman said of Mr Fitt: "He deserves all the credit in the world for coming down here to be with us".

Mr Gerard Fitt shaking hands with mourners at the funeral yesterday of Mr James McCormick.

Mr Fitt had slipped quietly into the back of the modern church to join other politicians, including Mr James Kilfedder, Speaker of the Northern Ireland Assembly, for the short funeral service.

Mr Fitt said afterwards: "This was one of the most brutal murders we have had and what made my blood run cold was the sickening apology and the fact that this man's wife was shot. How do they expect people to try to understand all this?

"I felt it was necessary to let the people of this estate see that I and people of my faith would never in any circumstances condone this sort of thing."

Mr McCormick's widow, who is recovering after being shot in the leg during the attack was not at the funeral but his son James, aged 21, and daughter Anne, aged 19, were among hundreds who crowded into the church and stood outside in the sunshine.

They heard Dr Robin Eames, Church of Ireland Bishop of Down and Dromore, say: "It has been stated that this murder was a mistake. Let it be clearly spelt out: there can never be any mistake about murder."

Ulster's other face, page 4

Judges 'praised Narayan'

Letters from two senior judges praising the courtroom competence of Mr Rudy Narayan, a barrister, were produced yesterday before the Bar Disciplinary Tribunal hearing complaints that Mr Narayan is guilty of professional misconduct.

The letters, from Lord Scarman and Lord Justice Eveleigh, were read to the tribunal, sitting at the Law Courts in London, by Mr Narayan. Lord Scarman had written: "I regard him as a most competent member of his profession."

Lord Justice Eveleigh had written: "I can confirm he has performed his duties in a proper and respectful manner".

Mr Narayan, a defence lawyer, who is also chairman of the organization Black Rights UK, is defending himself against allegations arising out of incidents at the Central Criminal Court in April last year during the trial of several youths accused of the murder of Mr Terence May.

Mr Narayan is alleged to have accused staff of the Director of Public Prosecutions of being "dirty rats" and "dishonest"; to have accused two of the director's staff of incompetence and dishonesty; to have attempted to read a confidential prosecution notebook without consent; to have publicly accused a detective superintendent of being "a liar"; and to have issued a press statement vilifying the Attorney General and the Director of Public Prosecutions in scandalous and contemptuous terms.

The hearing before the five-man tribunal, which has powers to suspend, reprimand or disbar barristers found guilty of professional misconduct, is expected to finish today.

New talks on TV football

Attemtps to resolve the dispute that is threatening to take most foootball coverage from television screens next season will be resumed today at a meeting between officials off the Football League and television companies.

Mr Cliff Morgan and Mr John Bromley, heads of sport for BBC and independent television, are meeting the league's television subcommittee for the first time since their offer of £5.3m for two seasons' coverage was rejected.

Since then the video company, Telejector has put in a bid of 8m for the rights to show exclusive recorded highlights of most league and domistic trophy matches in public houses and clubs. That offer has been approved by the league management committee and will go before the chairmen at another special meeting on April 26.

Despite Telejector's intervention, the televison companies insist that they have no more money to spare for football. They also refuse to broadcast matches involving teams wearing shirt advertising but have met the League's demand for less exposure by offering to show one live match a week.

The television companies are believed to see the league's interest in the Telejector offer as a bargaining ploy rather than a serious proposition. The prospect of moving football highlights from the living room to the public house has provoked many well-publicized objections.

Mr Jack Dunnet, Labour MP for Nottingham, East, and president of the league has said that he would be quite happy to see whether a television blackout would improve attendances.

Commercial radio milestone

By Kenneth Gosling

Independent local radio, launched 10 years ago, reaches a milestone today with the advertising of its fiftieth franchise. The closing date for applications for the contract to provide a service covering the Northampton area is July 19.

County Sound, the thirty-ninth commercial radio station to open, began broadcasting from its Guildford studios on Monday. That brought the total coverage of the country by independent radio stations to 80 per cent. An estimated 20 million listeners tune in to the stations in the course of a week.

The next stations to open this year will be at Newport, Gwent, Stoke-on-Trent and Wrexham and Deeside. Others which one expected to open later this year or early next year are Brighton, Maidstone and Medway, Humberside, and Reigate and Crawley. Stations in east Kent and at Great Yarmouth are scheduled for later next year.

In July the BBC opens its thirtieth English local station, Radio York. In Wales the BBC's Radion Gwent starts on April 18. Next week the BBC opens two Scottish stations, Radio Tweed at Selkirk on Monday, and Radio Solway at Dumfries on Friday.

Guardroom bullying denied

A regimental policeman who is accused of bullying guardroom prisoners said yesterday that stories of ill treatment had been invented because everyone hated service "coppers".

Lance-corporal David Laurence Powell, aged 24, told a court martial at Catterick, North Yorkshire, that he took no part in violent guardroom games and that he was a victim of malice.

Lance-corporal Powell and Trooper Neil Atkin, aged 21, both of the 4/7 Royal Dragoon Guards, jointly face two charges of common assault.

Lance-corporal Powell faces a further six charges of common assault and one of compelling a senior aircraftman to strike a driver of the Royal Corps of Transport. Trooper Atkin also faces four charges of common assault. They deny all the charges.

Lance-corporal Powell told the hearing that he took no part in a card game called Betsy, which ended with a prisoner being beaten over the head with a clenched fist. He also said: "A regimental horsewhip was used in another game in which detainees held a piece of paper, but I never deliberately hit people across the knuckles when that paper became very small.

"The witnesses have concocted a pack of lies, because everyone, especially prisoners, hates regimental policemen."

Lance-corporal Powell said he took no pleasure in seeing prisoners inflicting pain on one another. The hearing continues.

Solicitor told: return files

From Our Correspondent, Bournemouth

Two quarelling solicitors aired their dispute at Bournemouth County Court yesterday.

Mr Malcolm Edwards, practising in Christchurch, Dorset, claimed that Mr Robert Cooper, his former employee, had walked out with clients' files when he was dismissed last month.

Mr Cooper, aged 48, of The Paddock, Minstead, Hampshire, explained: "I took the documents because I have been dealing with those particular clients for 18 months.

"They specifically asked me to handle their cases. They did not want to be dealt with by Malcolm Edwards. Many of them are at a critical stage in legislation and a change to another solicitor would jeopardize their cases."

Mr Cooper said that he had sold his solicitors firm to Mr Edwards for £15,000 two years ago. He alleged that the firm had defrauded him of some of the money that was owed to him, but he had agreed to hand back the contested files.

After the sale Mr Cooper continued to work as a part-time consultant for Mr Edwards for two years. But he claimed that he had not been paid £20,000 for work he had done during that time.

"Mr Edwards admitted to me in a letter that I should be paid the bulk of my bills. He owes me the money. Therefore if I give back the clients' files I should not have to owe their money to Mr Edwards."

Mr Cooper was ordered to return the removed 30 files by noon today.

School girls ran shoplifting business

A "Fagin's Ring" of school girls aged 12 and 13 set themselves up in business by shoplifting to order, a court was told yesterday.

They operated the venture on company lines by canvassing for business, receiving written orders, recording the details in duplicating books and issuing receipts after payment, Inspector Richards McCarthy, for the prosecution, told a juvenile court in Guildford, Surrey.

The girls told their customers that they had a contract to supply rejects from big stores, but the court was told that they were going on stealing sprees to keep their enterprise going.

In a statement one girl told how her classmates were asked to write their orders on pieces of paper and hand them in if they wanted make-up.

The goods would be handed out in the playground and later the customers paid their money, which was recorded in a blue book. They were promised receipts later.

Three girls aged 12 and 13 were each fined £50 after admitting two accusations of shoplifting.

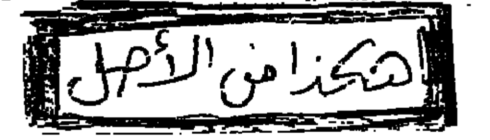
The case against another girl, aged 12, who admitted two shoplifting offences and a third of receiving stolen money, with 42 other offences taken into consideration, was adjourned for social reports.

The case against another girl, aged 12, facing three accusations of shoplifting, was also adjourned.

Mr David Morgan, the magistrates' chairman, said: "We are appalled by what must be this Fagin's ring that existed in your school. This was organized crime. It was premeditated.

"This court is here to protect members of the public such as the shopkeepers from whom you stole. It is a responsibility that this court takes very seriously."

Inspector McCarthy said the girls were caught shoplifting in Fine Fare supermarket, at Milford, Surrey. Police discovered that two of them had been travelling to Godalming, Surrey, to shoplift since the beginning of the year.



Teachers in some private schools face feudal conditions, union alleges

From Nick Wood, *of The Times Educational Supplement*, Birmingham

Some proprietors of private schools are exploiting teachers' fears of unemployment by imposing "feudal" conditions of employment on their staff, an official of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association said yesterday.

"Some independent school proprietors think there is a quick killing to be made by treating teachers badly, paying them badly and sacking them at a moment's notice", Mr Peter Smith, the union's deputy general secretary, said after a debate at its annual conference in Birmingham.

He added: "We had hoped the sort of schools Evelyn Waugh described had disappeared. But they are cropping up everywhere."

Mr Philip Lott, the union's solicitor, said many proprietors were blatantly disregarding the law by not issuing particulars of employment to teachers, or riding roughshod over the provisions of contracts. In other cases they cynically exploited loopholes in contracts agreed with staff.

He said he was dealing with at least one case a week, about five times more than he would expect on the basis of the union's membership in the independent sector. Many cases ended in court.

Mr Lot, who was speaking after the conference had backed a resolution calling on the owners and governors of independent schools to adopt its model contract of employment, said many schools operated a "master/servant" relationship in their dealings with staff.

Teachers were being dismissed for minor offences such as discourtesy, often as a pretext for avoiding redundancy payments. Others were being denied sick pay or retired early by schools seeking to reduce their costs.

He spoke of one small West Midlands boarding school that the union had taken to court four times in the past two years for a range of abuses, including non-payment of a teacher's salary.

He added that proprietors had attempted to dismiss teachers for joining a union. In one school teachers reporting for work at the beginning of term had been stunned to learn that their hours had been cut and that they were to work part-time.

According to Mr Lott, a significant number of schools are adopting a "harsh and inhumane" attitude to their teachers. "Most are small private schools run by a company or individual proprietors on strict commercial lines, rather than by an educationally oriented board of governors."

Typically they were boarding establishments with fewer than 100 pupils. "As competition gets more intense and the national economic situation becomes more stringent, these schools find they are facing a squeeze on their resources. Inevitably it is the teachers who are suffering the consequences."

Mr Gerald Imison, an assistant secretary, said that many teachers were afraid to stand by their legal rights for fear of reprisals by their employers. They had asked for letters from the union to be sent in unmarked envelopes for fear of alerting their employers to the fact they were seeking outside help.

Warning on violence in schools

Weakness shown by head teachers could lead to American-style policing in schools to combat growing violence, a teachers' conference was warned yesterday.

Some headmasters were brushing classroom crime under the carpet, Mr Philip Jenkins told the annual conference of the National Associantion of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers in Eastbourne. "This is a most serious situation and can only get worse", Mr Jenkins, aged 59, a Kent teacher, said.

Violence in American schools, where classrooms are patrolled by security guards, was frightening, "and it could so easily happen here, if we do not stand together", he said. But not enough head teachers stood by staff in taking action against the schoolboy thugs.

Delegates voted to discuss the issue in private session, but after the debate Mr Jenkins gave details of his speech to the conference. Increasingly there were examples of "rank bad management" and glaring lack of support for teachers.

"This is not a head teacher-bashing exercise", Mr Jenkins said. "Most do a good management job, having regard to the difficult circumstances facing us in schools today."

However, there were more and more complaints from teachers who were being subjected to "unreasonable demands" and "pressures" from head teachers, Mr Jenkins said. The most serious area of weak management was probably failure to support teachers who were victims of school thuggery. That created ill feeling and a lack of the team spirit necessary for a successful school.

Another area of bad management was a "blatent attempt" by some head teachers to bully staff into undertaking extra duties, such as supervising school meals, prolonged staff meetings after school and numerous parents' evenings.

● Members of the union were accused of telling "monstrous untruths" about the number of assaults on them in schools.

Women teachers were guilty of "seriously misleading the public", STOPP, the pressure group dedicated to banning corporal punishment in shools, said at a press conference. The "blackboad jungle", where teachers went in fear of being beaten by pupils, did not exist.

Left alliance gains ground in NUT

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, St Helier

Signs of a shift towards the left in the traditionally sedate National Union of Teachers, the largest teachers' union, were evident at its annual conference in Jersey this week. While members of the 42-member executive, most of whom are headmasters, complained privately that the union conference was beginning to resemble one held by the National Union of Students, socialist teachers were quietly pleased with their new found support.

The left-wing delegates are organized mainly in the Socialist Teachers Alliance, which has two members on the executive and is more sophisticated in policy and tactics than Rank and File, the body it supplanted.

It has about 500 members, supplied 140 of the 2,000 delegates at the conference, and gained 70 new members this week. Its discoteque, held on Wednesday night, was considered by those aged under 40 to be the most successful social event of the conference.

The executive, a moderate grouping of old-fashioned trade unionists, is going to find the alliance harder to dismiss than Rank and File. It is sensible where Rank and File was often silly and soft spoken where Rank and File was truculent. It is also united.

In the past the left has been effectively dismissed at the union's conferences. That is almost bound to change. However, how long it will take to assert itself is open to question. Mr Bernard Regan, an alliance executive member, thinks it could happen quite suddenly.

There is a glaring generation gap between the silent majority of older teachers and the noisier, 1960s-educated minority. The latter made its presence felt in Jersey this week by trying to force the union to take a stand on general political issues, notably unilateral disarmament.

The union's rules makes clear, however, that it cannot take stances on political issues unconnected with education. A motion on the agenda to try to change that rule was not discussed because it was given relatively low priority.

Most of this year's conference was taken up with speeches from union leaders in private session on internal union matters and discussion of memoranda put forard by the executive. The executive were therefore able to determine much of the conference business.

That led to animosity between the executive and the floor.

Class sizes of 25 rejected

A proposal for the union to campaign for class sizes to be reduced to 25 was rejected yesterday at the conference.

Members of the executive had pointed out that it would require employing 80,000 more teachers, and that that was unrealistic.

Wilderness consortium loses trust's support

From Our Correspondent, Dunoon

An uncertain future faces Knoydart Estate in the Scottish Highlands, one of Britain's last remaining wildernesses after the National Trust for Scotland announced yesterday that it was to withdraw from a public interest consortium set up to buy the 52,000-acre estate for the nation.

"The trust has decided with much regret not to recommend the National Heritage Memorial Fund to provide cash for the purchase of Knoydart", a statement said.

The memorial fund had offered to provide the £2,500,000 purchase money, but the trust said it could not undertake responsibility for the £100,000 annual running costs.

It now wants Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, to convene a national conference to discuss options for land of natural significance to be acquired for the nation.

The consortium was set up after the Ministry of Defence expressed interest in acquiring the estate as an infantry training area.







How the mighty are fallen: The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, galloping past the saluting base at Hyde Park, London, after the annual inspection yesterday. The spectacle was spoilt for one trooper (bottom left) who fell, but he later recovered his horse and made a dignified exit (bottom right). Photographs by Bill Warhurst.

Truce gives wheelchairs their own marathon

By Michael Coleman

An uneasy truce was declared yesterday between the organizers of the London Marathon, the Greater London Council and 21 handicapped wheelchair "runners".

Faced with the GLC's threat to withdraw its £100,000 support if the wheelchair people were banned, the organizers reached a hasty compromise, so that there will, in effect, be two races on Sunday, April 17. Both will be starting at Greenwich Park and end on Westminster Bridge.

The first, at 9.30 am will be the Gillette London Marathon proper, with up to 19,000 participants. Half an hour later the wheelchair sportsmen will push off. "It will basically be a Gillette Wheelchair London Marathon", Mr Christopher Brasher, the race director, said.

The races must be separate because some of the wheelchairs could touch 30mph on a downhill stretch while many of the runners would be doing about six mph.

He agreed that wheelchairs and runners did not get tangled up in races abroad, but said they would in London, with the narrow roads and many participants.

GLC officers, officials of the British Sports Association for the Disabled (BSAD) and two wheelchair athletes welcomed the compromise.

But Mr Anthony Banks, chairman of the GLC arts and recreations committee, admitted that councillors were not satisfied with the truce, but since the BSAD had accepted it there was little more they could do.

"Clearly we had to go along with it. We accept this formula. I will be reporting back to my Labour group, because I was empowered to pull out if not satisfied. Next year we must make a rule that there is also a wheel chair section in the London Marathon." He added, however, that he was not making a 12-month threat.

When questioned further about what would happen next year, Mr Iltydd Harrington, the GLC deputy leader, retorted: "We don't even know if Mrs Thatcher or Mr Andropov will let us be here next year".

Sharp rise in work for defence

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Work on defence projects by the Government's Property Services Agency rose sharply last year and a further big increase is expected this year. The agency is a civilian body with a labour force of 28,000, which designs and managed government buildings.

Mr Montague Alfred, its chief executive, refused yesterday to name any of the projects which accounted for the rise of 20 per cent in the value of work done on defence contracts in the financial year just ended.

"I do not want to select items at random", he said at a press conference in London to mark publication of the agency's annual report. "I am not being unduly cagey, but we do have to be careful with what we say."

The report shows that work on defence contracts for the Services, Ministry of Defence, Nato and the United States Air Force totalled £674m in 1980/81 and rose to £741m in 1981/2. The agency said that the total for 1982/83, which is not in the report, was £890m.

Defence work on projects worth at least £100,000 is expected to rise from £293m in 1982/83 to £470m in the financial year that has just begun.

Most of the agency's defence work was done in Britain. In 1982/83 it finished defence projects each worth at least £1m, including an £18m rebuilding of the Army apprentice college at Arborfield, Berkshire.

The agency said that it had also completed 12 blast-hardened aircraft shelters at RAF Honington, Suffolk, in 1981.

Annual Report 1981/82 (PSA Library, Whitgift Centre, Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey).

Province woos the tourists

Ulster projects its other face

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Northern Ireland is being heavily promoted as a place for business to invest in and tourists to visit.

It will be an uphill task to dispel the bombs-and-bullets image, but after 14 years the violence is decreasing slowly but surely and it is considered to be the time to project the better side of the province.

Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Island, and his ministers at Stormont have long extolled the positive aspects of life in the province, but such is the sensitivity of many that they will not speak loudly of the return to a semblance of normal life for fear of bringing a violent retaliation.

Undaunted, the Northern Ireland Tourist Board is to advertise in five cities in England and Scotland for the first time in 12 years, with the aim of achieving eventually the figure of one million tourists last reached in 1967.

By 1972 that figure had dropped to 435,000, but it has risen slowly, despite a hiccup in the year of the hunger strike, to 735,000 last year.

This year the board hopes to attract 750,000 tourists, many from the Continent, where Northern Island's bad news is no longer reported daily.

Northern Ireland's lake district, in co Fermanagh, is an obvious attraction; the spectacular Antrim coast and the Mourne mountains are others.

Belfast City Council is also advertising in the republic to attract southern shoppers to the North at weekends to take advantage of a wide variety of cheaper goods.

The Industrial Development Board, in addition, is to try to counter the bad image abroad after market research disclosed that the province's good productivity, labour relations and road infrastructure were not perceived by industrialists.

A recent MORI poll indicated that Ulster was nineteenth on a list of 20 West European locations considered desirable.

Belfast is doing its bit and in the past 18 months city centre streets have livened up at night, after years when people battened down the hatches and stayed at home after the bombers had driven them away.

Late night shopping each Thursday, with people being allowed to park their cars within the security barrier, has proved a success, with the main stores increasing their turnover by 6 per cent.

The restored Grand Opera House is now firmly on the touring circuit. Some stars and technicians are still reluctant to cross the water, but visits by singers such as Joan Armatrading and Elkie Brooks and the pop group Status Quo spread the message among the show-business world.

Of course there is still a security problem, but the soldiers are less in evidence than they were a few years ago.

In many places in Belfast, including shops, people are given brief body searches, but outside the city even that inconvenience is often dispensed with.

In areas such as the Falls Road or the Shankill Road, of course, the public houses and clubs are often surrounded by heavy steel grilles.

But a tourist need never see side of Northern Ireland.

Leading article, page 11

Nuclear war plan for West London

By Rupert Morris

Mass graves in west London parks, the turning of schools into refugee camps, requisitioning of shops, conscription and starvation are among the horrific effects of a nuclear attack detailed in a war emergency plan for Hammersmith, London, published yesterday by the Shepherds Bush branch of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

The Hammersmith war plan, on display in Shepherds Bush library, describes how a nuclear attack would devastate the area, killing most of the inhabitants.

Surveys have been carried out for the siting of mass graves in public parks, including Hurlington Park, Ravenscourt Park, Eelbrook Common and Wormwood Scrubbs. Detailed lists of equipment, including quicklime and rat poison, have been prepared.

Survivors would be conscripted to transport bodies, probably in wheelbarrows, the CND organizers said, referring to a clause in the document stipulating the use of "non-mechanical methods of transport where possible".

Local firms such as builders' merchants are named for requisitioning and private homes would also be requisitioned

The borough would stock food only for its own officials before an attack, after which all private foodstocks would be requisitioned

Coastguard defended over Penlee action

From Our Correspondent
Penzance

Mr Robbie Roberts, the coastguard district controller, would have been open to severe criticism had he initiated a distress operation earlier on the night when the Penlee lifeboat and the 1,400-ton coaster Union Star were lost, the fifteenth day of the inquiry at Penzance was told yesterday.

Captain Peter Harris, the coastguard regional controller, told Mr Geoffrey Brice, QC, for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, that the master of the Union Star might not have let people leave the ship had the lifeboat arrived earlier. "There is every reason to think we might have been under criticism for acting contrary to the understood intentions and wishes of the master", he added.

Mr Brice asked if Mr Roberts had interpreted his duties in a more restricted fashion than the coastguard would have wished. Captain Harris did not think Mr Roberts had.

The inquiry continues today.

Cells for sale

A stone-built police station more than a century old and with sergeants' desk and two cells is for sale in Llantrisant, in Mid Glamorgan, because it is no longer needed by South Wales police.

Court of Appeal — **Law Report, April 8, 1983**

When exclusion clause has no effect

Tor Line AB v Alltrans Group of Canada Ltd

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dillon and Sir Denys Buckley

[Judgment delivered March 30]

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments considered the scope of clause 13 of the Baltime charterparty and allowed an appeal by owners, *Alltrans Group of Canada Ltd*, from the judgment of Mr Justice Bingham on January 20, 1982 (*The Times*, January 25, 1982; [1982] 1 Lloyd's Rep 617) who had held, *inter alia*, in favour of the charterers, Tor Line AB, that the umpire had come to the correct conclusion on the effect of the clause.

Clause 13 of the Baltime form provides: "The owners only to be responsible for delay in delivery of the vessel or for delay during the currency of the charter and for loss or damage to goods on board if such delay or loss has been caused by want of due diligence on the part of the owners ... in making the vessel seaworthy and fitted for the voyage or any other personal act or omission or default of the owners.... The owners not to be responsible in any other case nor for damage or delay whatsoever and howsoever caused . . .".

Mr Bernard Rix, QC and Mr Michael Tugendhat for the owners; Mr Kenneth Rokison, QC and Mr Stephen Tomlinson for the charterers.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the appeal concerned the scope of clause 13 of the Baltime charterparty.

The owners chartered a roll-on roll-off vessel to the charterers on the Baltime form.

The description of the vessel, normally contained in lines 2-8 of the print, were struck out and instead the parties agreed upon a typed clause 26 which dealt with all the matters contemplated by the struck-out print and a large number of other details.

Among the additional details were certain measurements including the free height of the main deck which was shown as being 6.10 metres. In fact, in frame 19, the free height was only 6.05 metres or about 2in less than described.

The charterers found that they were unable to load the vessel in the way which they had intended, namely with two 40ft containers one on top of the other and the pair on a trailer.

Their claim for loss and damage consequent upon that breach of the warranty of description given by the owners was referred to arbitration and the owners relied upon clause 13 by way of defence.

The umpire was a highly experienced marine arbitrator, Mr Alan H. Kent, whose recent death had been a great loss to London marine arbitration. He held that clause 13 had no application.

The owners had appealed to the High Court by leave of the judge who reached the same conclusion as the umpire. Mr Justice Bingham had certified that the question of law in issue was one of general public importance and gave leave to appeal. The sole issue was whether the second sentence of clause 13 provided the owners with a defence.

In the *Charalambos N Paterals* ([1972] 1 WLR 74, 78) Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said that the opening words of the second sentence of clause 13 excluded liability for the four types of delay, loss or damage specified in the first sentence, when not due to the default of the owners or their manager.

It was tempting to construe the second sentence of clause 13 in reverse, so that it was confined to delay and loss or damage to the goods, but in the light of the phrase "whatsoever and howsoever caused" it was not possible to do so.

Nor could one limit the scale of clause 13 by applying what was sometimes called "the four corners rule". The "four corners" appeared to embrace the whole of the contractual obligations of the owners to the charterers.

His Lordship saw the force of the argument, accepted by the judge, that the parties must have intended clause 26, as a specially added clause, to have some effect. The owners overstated the effectiveness of clause 26 if it was subject to clause 13; for however much the owners or their manager might be personally at fault, they would only be liable to the charterers if delay or loss or damage to goods on board resulted.

That gave clause 26 some scope since misdescription could produce delay or damage to goods and it would also leave a right of rejection. Further, although it was not an aid to construction, the charterers would remain free, in appropriate cases, to avoid clause 13 under the Misrepresentation Act.

If the argument which appealed to the judge was to be accepted it would follow that all the added clauses took effect free of clause 13, which seemed an impossible construction. The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON, agreeing, said that in the absence of a statutory relieving provision, clear words, even in a widely drawn exceptions clause, must be given their natural meaning: *Photo Production Ltd v Securicor Transport Ltd* ([1980] AC 827). In construing the charterparty the court would have in mind the observations of Mr Justice Wright in *Istros (Owner) v F. W. Dahlstrem and Co* ([1931] 1 KB 246, 252-253).

His Lordship would hold that the owners were protected by clause 13 against liability in damages for breach of the warranties in clause 26.

Sir Denys Buckley agreed.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Ingledew Brown Bennison & Garrett.

Divisional Court

Reasons required for personal searches

Brazil v Chief Constable of Surrey

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice McNeill

[Judgment delivered March 29]

A police officer was not acting in the execution of her duty when carrying out a search of a defendant on the basis that everyone brought to the police station had to be searched for their own safety. When requiring a person to submit to a personal search, in ordinary circumstances a police officer should inform the person of the reasons for the search.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held when allowing an appeal by way of case stated against two convictions under section 51(1) of the Police Act 1964 of assaulting a police officer in the execution of duty.

Miss Gayle Hallon for the defendant; Mr Inigo Bing for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that police officers were called to a public house to eject the defendant. The defendant refused to leave and was arrested for conducting herself in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace.

At the police station, the defendant complied with a request to empty her handbag and pockets. When she was then informed that everyone brought into the police station had to be searched for their own safety she struck the constable with her handbag.

Following that assault, a constable again explained that it was necessary for her to be searched. The defendant refused to cooperate.

The officer in charge formed the view that she was in possession of prohibited drugs and gave orders for the defendant to be searched. The second assault occurred when the defendant was then forcibly searched.

The justices convicted the defendant of two charges of assault and the defendant now appealed by way of case stated.

Dealing with the first assault, and applying the principles laid down in *Lindley v Rutter* ([1981] QB 128) a blatant rule that everyone brought to a police station had to be searched could not be upheld. The constable did not address her mind to the circumstances of the particular case and whether it was sensible to carry out a search. The officer was not acting in the execution of her duty when proposing to carry out the search.

Turning to the second assault, it was argued on behalf of the defendant that since a search constituted an affront to ordinary dignity, the proper course in ordinary circumstances was for police officers to inform the person of the reason for the search.

Although there was no direct authority to support that proposition it was argued that *Christie v Leachinsky* ([1947] AC 573) provided guidelines to the court. His Lordship accepted that proposition and if someone was required to submit to a personal search, reasons should be given.

Police officers had to consider not only whether a search was necessary but also why a search was necessary. In general, there would be no difficulty for an officer to explain to a person why a search ought to be carried out.

However, there might well be circumstances when it was not necessary to give reasons, for example, when it was obvious why a search was necessary or where the circumstances were such that it would be impractical to inform or communicate the reason.

Since an explanation should have been given as to why a search was necessary and the defendant was not informed that the officer in charge had formed the view that she was in possession of drugs, the searching officer was not acting in the course of her duty.

Accordingly the convictions had to be quashed and the appeal allowed.

Mr Justice McNeill agreed.

Solicitors: Day Whately & Co, Godalming; Wontner & Sons.

Sentencer not bound

Regina v De Havilland

Decisions on sentencing were often useful as an aid to uniformity of sentence for a particular category of crime but they were not binding authorities in the sense that decisions on points of substantive law were binding, Lord Justice Dunn (sitting with Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice French) held in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on March 30.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN said that occasionally the Court of Appeal suggested guidelines for sentences dealing with a particular category of offence or a particular type of offender. But the sentencer retained his discretion within the guidelines or even to depart from them if the particular circumstances of the case justified departure. Each case depended on its own facts.

Uproar as Mauroy wins confidence vote on austerity measures

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Despite evident disquiet among many Socialist MPs over the Government's new austerity measures and the expression of strong reservations by the Communists, the Government comfortably won its motion of confidence in its policies early yesterday by 323 votes to 155 as its supporters closed ranks in the face of a virulent attack by the Opposition.

An enabling Bill to permit the Government to introduce many of its more controversial austerity measures by decree, without need of recourse to Parliament, is due to go before MP's on Monday. The procedure, which the Government says is necessary in the interest of speed, will block debate and prevent the formation of any amendments.

The Communists, who had hoped to get the Government to accept many of their "improvements", designed to increase the taxation of the rich in order to lighten the burden on the less well-off, have already expressed strong opposition to the use of enabling legislation. They have threatened not to vote for the Bill if their proposed amendments are not taken into consideration.

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, in a one-and-a-half hour speech to Parliament in which he tried to set the Government's new policies in the context of an overall "grand design", based on a three-part industrial, social and cutural strategy, failed to convince sceptics, or appease critics. It is considered unlikely to result in the hoped-for "mobilization" of the French people.

The unions are clearly unhappy about the new measures which they believe will result in a lowering of workers' standards of living and an increase in unemployment. The independent Force Ouvrière said that the Government had "already gone to far", while the white-collar CGC spoke of its "deep disappointment" over M Mauroy's "empty speech", which contained only "hollow breams and bombastic phrases".

Employers, who have remained exempt from the increased taxes and levies in the Government's new measures, have been no less critical, believing that the Government should have lightened their existing financial burden.

Parliament was suspended for 20 minutes late on Wednesday night during the debate on the confidence motion after Socialist and Communist MPs walked out en masse in protest against the insults directed against M Mauroy by M Robert-André Vivien, spokesman for the Gaullist RPR group in the National Assembley.

"We were expecting a Prime Minister", M Vivien said. "We found a buffon, a manipulator, a trickster, a conjuror." When M Vivien resumed his speech 20 minutes later, he found the Governments's benches empty except for the leaders of the Socialist and Communist groups.

Soon, a new row flared up, this time provoking the mass exit of the Opposition MPs, when M Guy Ducolone, leader of the Communist group in the National Assembly, asked M Vivien if he were a "mercenary of a thug".

In the ensuing uproar, M Ducolone quoted an article by M Vivien in which he allegedly said: "Ducolone and I have a good relationship. But in the interests of France I would be ready to cut his throat tomorrow, though I would do it with regret."

Bonn seeks location of missing dioxin waste

Berne (Reuter) – Switzerland yesterday asked the chemical company Hoffmann-La Roche to tell the West German Government the location of two-tonnes of toxic dioxin waste earth.

Last year the shipment of earth contaminated with dioxin, which is 10,000 times more toxic than cyanide, was moved from Italy to France, from where Bonn says it was then sent to an unidentified neighbouring country.

Mr Alphons Egli, the Swiss Interior Minister, has written to the Basle-based company recommending that it grant Bonn's request for information. Hoffmann-La Roche has refused to give the location of the shipment, which resulted from an explosion in 1976 at a plant of one of its subsidiaries in Seveso, northern Italy.

Bonn asked the Swiss to put pressure on Hoffmann-La Roche, but Berne was only able to recommend that the company supply the information, a Swiss Government spokesman said.

Police in Bonn were yesterday questioning a West German firm about the contaminated shipment's disappearance.



Police haul: Close custody for one of about 3,500 people who demonstrated against Reagan policies when the US President visited Pittsburgh

Kidnap victim freed unharmed

From Our Correspondent, Madrid

One of the two businessmen kidnapped last month by terrorists returned unharmed to his home in the northern city of San Sebastian, early yesterday while more than 1,000 police continued an unprecedented search for the other hostage in one of Madrid's most densely populated areas.

Bearded and wearing the same clothes as when he was abducted 17 days earlier, Señor Jesus Guibert rang the doorbell of his home at about 2 am. He told his family he had been held prisoner in a cave and was led blindfolded on foot for about an hour to a road near the coastal town of Zarauz late on Wednesday. From there he hitchhiked to San Sebastian.

The wide search in Madrid's Barrio del Pilar district, which was reported to involve 1,123 members of the various police forces, began on Wednesday.

Russia warns Asean on aid to rebels

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

As the United States promised yesterday to accelerate deliveries of arms to Thailand which is engaged in a serious border conflict with Vietnam, the Soviet Union issued a warning that Hanoi would begin giving aid to insurgencies in South-East Asia if countries there continued to support anti-Vietnamese guerrillas in Cambodia.

Mr Mikhai Kapitsa, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, made a threat to Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, the Singapore Deputy Prime Minister, during a three-day visit, according to a Singapore Government statement.

Mr Arajaratnam dismissed the threat as propaganda and pointed out that the subversive groups in Asean (Association of South-East Asian Nationas) were "pro-Chinese not pro-Hanoi".

General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Thai Prime Minister, disclosed yesterday that the United Stated had promised to accelerate deliveries of advanced fighter-bomber interceptor aircraft, tanks, anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank missiles.

Mr Paul Wolfowitz, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, who is visiting Thailand, told journalists in Bangkok that some arms might be flown to Thailand, which procures most of its American weapons on favourable credit terms.

General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, the army commander-in-chief, said that all Vietnamese troops who had intruded into Thailand during the past week, had been driven back across the border. He said that a second air strike on Wednesday forced back about 60 Vietnamese soldiers who crossed the border with several Soviet-built tanks.

Mr Wolfowitz, after visiting the border area, condemned Vietnam's "deliberate and indiscriminate attacks against women and children and refugees inside Thailand". He said that the Vietnamese were shelling the refugees even after they entered Thailand.

Vietnam, he added was trying to achieve a military solution which would allow it to continue its occupation of Cambodia.

Mr Wolfowitz said that the United States would go on confining its support for anti-Vietnamese groups of Cambodians to humanitarian aid. Anything more would not be helpful in the quest for a political solution.

In the first criticism by a national figure of Thailand's policy on Cambodia, General Kriangsak Chomanan, the former Thai Prime Minister, last night urged the Thai Government to drop its support for the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese coalition Government and adopt a strictly neutral policy.

General Kriangsak, who leads the opposition National Democratic Party, said that the present policy had no hope of success.

Involvement in the military conflict in Cambodia should be only "a last resort for national defence".

● HANOI:–Vietnam has no more than 10,000 people detained in reeducation camps, well below the 20,000 to 50,000 reported by Western news media and human rights groups, Mr Phan Hien, the Justice Minister, said here.

Mr Phan also denied that any American soldiers who had fought in the Vietnam war remained in the country, either as prisoners or voluntarily, AFP reports.

In an interview Mr Phan said that the number of detainees would continue to fall as an "on-the-spot" reeducation policy was to be introduced for minor offenders which would limit the number of new admissions to the camps.

Restraint on press visits to Soweto

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

Foreign journalists here have been told that they will have to seek special permission from the South African authorities every time they wish to visit Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg, during the month of June.

Normally foreign journalists are given a renewable three-month permit by the West Rand Administration Board which entitles them to enter Soweto "for the sole purpose of news coverage" at any time beteen 6 am and 6 pm.

Mr Vic Milne, the administrative-cirector of the board, told *The Times* that "unfortunately there is an abnormal situation in Soweto at that time of the year, and we want to avoid problems and any danger to persons that might arise."

Mr Milne said that whether or not access to Soweto would be granted during June would depend "on the situation in Soweto itself" as well as the person and organization making the request for the visit. He said that the same restrictions would also apply to local journalists.

In recent years there have often been demonstrations and protest meetings in Soweto on or near June 16, the day in 1976 when a march by 20,000 Soweto schoolchildren in protest against the compulsory use of Afrikaans in secondary schools started a year or more of riots which left an estimated 660 people dead across the country.

The Government's move is evidently an attempt to deny publicity to such manifestations in future.

Nkomo son released from prison

Harare (Reuter) – The son of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwe Opposition leader, has been freed from jail where he had been held since his father fled the country, a Government spokesman said yesterday.

He said Mr Tulani Nkomo, aged 25, had been held on suspicion of having helped his father leave the country illegally on March 8. Mr Joshua Nkomo had clambered across a border fence into Botswana, saying Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, had ordered him to be killed.

Mr Joshua Nkomo's wife, daughter and son-in-law were also detained. The women were released after a few days, but Mr John Ndlovu, the son-in-law, is still in jail. Mr Joshua Nkomo has been in Britain for the past month.

Also released yesterday was Mr Sidney Malunga, a member of Parliament for Mr Nkomo's opposition Zapu party, who had been detained for a month for questioning on possible security offences, the government spokesman said.

Mr Malunga was detained when Troops swooped on the Matabeleland provincial capital of Bulawayo at the beginning of March in a drive against rebels.

● Mr Ian Smith says he will use his new British passport to travel to South Africa for medical treatment as soon as possible, Stephen Taylor writes.

"I have been needing treatment outside the country for three months but have not been able to travel without a passport," the former Rhodesian Prime Minister said from his farm in central Zimbabwe. "I will not waste time now."

King to discuss Spain's abortion Bill with Pope

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

King Juan Carlos of Spain is to have an audience today with the Pope at which, according to reports here, he will explain his position over the Socialist Government's plans to legalize abortion under certain circumstances.

The King, who reigns under the 1978 democratic constitution, has been publicly "reminded" by some of the more conservative Spanish bishops of an alleged duty as a Catholic monarch not to give his assent to an "immoral law".

Publicly, the purpose of the brief royal trip to Rome is said to be to express the Spanish people's gratitude for the Pope's exhausting 10-day official visit last autumn, an apparently unnecessary gesture in view of the exchanges of messages of thanks sent immediately afterwards.

A campaign around the Socialists' Bill, now before Parliament, has been mounted by conservative Spanish Catholics, after the Pope's vigorous condemnation in Madrid of abortion under all circumstances.

Mgr José Guerra Campos, the Bishop of Cuenca, who is well known for his right-wing sympathies and is one of the leaders of the anti-abortion campaign, publicly told the King in a pastoral letter a few weeks ago that he would be responsible with the Government if he "sanctioned" the abortion law.

"Catholics who occupy public posts and who promote or facilitate the commission of the crime of abortion will not be able to escape the moral qualification of public sinners', he declared.

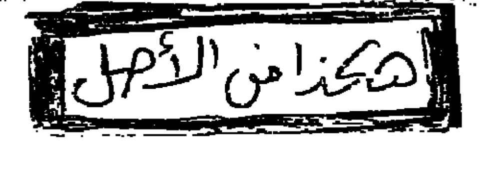
He also warned any Catholics supporting abortion in any way that they risked excommunication and maintained they had a moral duty to defy a "tyrannical Government" if it passed a law offensive to God.

King Juan Carlos, according to the report, will reiterate in the Vatican that he is not personally responsible under the constitution for any acts of the Government and that as a good Catholic he personally does not encourage such a law.

The Cuenca bishop's broadside, front-paged by *El Alcazar*, the Madrid right-wing daily, was an embarrassment to less traditional elements of the Spanish church, overstepping the limits separating church and state.

Mgr Gabino Diaz Merchan, chairman of the Spanish bishops' national conference, on Wednesday emphasized at Navarra University that the church neither could, nor should, identify itself with any political or social system.

Church sources here believe the King's position is well understood by the Vatican.



State Department raises doubt on legality of Nicaragua involvement

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

High-ranking State Department officials have raised questions about the legality of American involvement in covert military operations against Nicaragua, according to a front-page *New York Times* story yesterday.

In another front-page story the newspaper disclosed that according to a highly-classified document, President Reagan had approved a policy last April aimed at preventing a "proliferation of Cuba-model states" in Central America that could threaten the US militarily and economically. Officials made no immediate comment on either of the two stories.

Despite strong misgivings by many Congressmen, the Reagan Administration has been extremely tightlipped about reports that the US is giving covert aid to counter-revolutionaries operating from bases in Honduras.

The officials have said repeatedly that it is not the practice of American governments to comment on supposed intelligence matters. But they have said publicly that the Reagan Administration is not helping to overthrow the Sandinist Government.

America is barred by law from taking any action "for the purpose of overthrowing the government of Nicaragua".

One of *The New York Times* stories said that top policy makers and legal experts in the State Department had claimed that contrary to law and to agreed Administration policy, guerrilla actions in Nicaragua supported by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the US military had gone beyond efforts to block supplies from Nicaragua to left-wing Salvadoran insurgents and could be seen as intended to overthrow the Sandinist Government.

These concerns, along with more vigorous charges by a number of Senators, were brought to the attention of the White House in several meetings last week. But according to officials no decisions were made to curtail the operations.

The story said that State Department officials had not argued that the CIA and the American military were deliberately acting contrary to policy. Rather, they suggested that in carrying out the policy at this stage it was almost impossible not to cross the bounds of legality from the interdiction of arms supplies to the destabilization of the Nicaraguan Government.

The other *New York Times* story was based on a highly classified document summarizing the meeting between President Reagan and his senior foreign policy advisers last April on policy towards Central America. The newspaper published the text of the document.

Security forces have "discovered" over several months about a dozen abandoned anti-Sandinist camps along the Nicaraguan border, but local residents say many active camps still exist. Residents also report frequent comings and goings in recent weeks of helicopters said to be bringing supplies to these camps.

● SAN JOSE: The capture of an arms-laden helicopter has confirmed that an anti-Sandinist guerrilla group is receiving arms and supplies through officially neutral Costa Rica in preparation for a promised offensive against the Nicaraguan Government, Martha Honey writes.

While mystery still shrouds the incident, it is known that late on Monday night a helicopter full of arms landed on a road just south of Los Chiles on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. The helicopter belongs to a Costa Rican-based company run by Nicaraguan refugees. Two Nicaraguans, a pilot and a Miskito Indian from Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, were detained and are being held under heavy security in San José.

When confronted with this information, a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), a Costa Rican-based anti-Sandinist movement stated: "Unfortunately it (the helicopter) was working for us." Asked about the arms he replied: "Now we're getting help from a friendly country."

Other ARDE sources denied any knowledge of the helicopter.

● MANAGUA: Gunmen, believed to be a right-wing death squad, shot dead Señora Melida Amaya Montes, a Salvadoran woman guerrilla leader, in a hail of bullets at a house near the Nicaraguan capital.

Señora Amaya Montes, known as Commandante Ana Maria, was second-in-command of the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), one of the five guerrilla groups fighting the American-backed Government in El Salvador.



Allan Goodman, an American-born Israeli soldier, raises his manacled hands after being sentenced to life imprisonment by a Jerusalem court yesterday for the murder of a Muslim guard while shooting his way into the Dome of the Rock shrine last April. His plea of insanity was rejected.

Kissinger admits PLO meeting

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The *Washington Post* reported yesterday that Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, conferred secretly in Morocco last November with a senior aide to Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, "in a meeting that has become a complicating factor in the Reagan Administration's drive for a Middle East peace settlement".

The front-page story quoted Dr Kissinger as saying that he had met for 30 minutes Mr Ahmed Dajani, a member of the PLO's executive committee, in Rabat in late November. But he insisted that the meeting with Mr Dajani "had absolutely no political significance".

Stating that he was not conducting "my own foreign policy", he added that he was not aware before the meeting that Mr Dajani was a PLO official.

The newspaper report said that United States officials who confirmed the Kissinger-Dajani meeting vehemently denied on Wednesday that Dr Kissinger had sought to set up a "back channel" to the PLO that would have undercut the Reagan Administration's efforts to bring Mr Arafat and King Husain of Jordan together on a formula allowing Jordan to join peace negotiations with Israel.

A State Department spokesman had no immediate formal comment. But officials emphasized that United States policy towards the PLO continued to be that laid down by Dr Kissinger when he was Secretary of State in 1975. Under this the United States will not hold formal talks with the PLO until it accepts Israel's right to exist, together with the Security Council resolution 242 of November, 1967.

The *Washington Post* quoted qualified sources who said that the Kissinger-Dajani meeting appeared to Mr Arafat to hold out hope that he could achieve direct contacts with the United States without having to make a deal with King Husain and as a result, the PLO leader began in February a delaying campaign in the negotiations with the Jordanian monarch.

Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, was reported to have advised the King during a trip to London last month that the Reagan Administration had nothing to do with the Kissinger-Dajani discussion.

● Dr Kissinger later confirmed the report in a television interview, but said he did not know of the man's PLO connexion and called their brief talk "an inconsequential conversation", AP reports.

Letter from Dubai

Wheelchair Emir who likes a lick of paint

From his splendid green-roofed palace behind Dubai wily old Shaikh Rashid can contemplate his most spectacular creation – the 39 storey International Trade Centre. Billed as the tallest building in the Middle East, the 150-foot high gleaming white tower is a symbol of the fabulous wealth nurtured by the Shaikh during his 25 year reign in this tiny Gulf emirate.

Long before the British left what used to be the Trucial States entirely to their own devices in 1971, the Merchant Prince, as he has become known, had already made a fortune transforming one of the lower Gulf's best natural creeks into a thriving commercial centre. The subsequent discovery of vast oil reserves which now yield some 350,000 barrels a day have just been icing on the financial cake.

Unlike some of the other Gulf rulers, Shaikh Rashid has always taken a close – some of his critics would say too close – personal interest in the way that Dubai has developed. Driving past the Trade Centre on one of his inspection tours of the city, he decided that its original pale grey exterior was much too drab. Scaffolding was hastily erected around the building and for the next six months an army of workmen swarmed over the tower with paintbrushes, much to the annoyance of patrons at the adjoining Hilton Hotel, who found their cars speckled with white paint.

There was a time when the ruler was up at first light and driving around the city to make sure everything was running smoothly before starting work in his office on the quayside at eight o-clock sharp.

His door was always open, recalls Mr Bill Duff, a Briton who is still one of his key financial advisers, and decisions were taken without recourse to any of the red tape which plagues other parts of the Middle East.

But about three years ago, Shaikh Rashid, then in his late sixties, was taken seriously ill with a kidney complaint. This caused consternation at the time because as ruler of the second most important emirate – Abu Dhabi is the biggest – Shaikh Rashid had only just belatedly agreed to become Prime Minister of the still fragile federation of the United Arab Emirates (UAR).

Now he spends much of his time in a wheelchair, his photograph rarely appearing among the dozens of flattering pictures of the shaikhs which feature prominently in the thriving but deferential English-language papers in the UAR. Fortunately for the future of Dubai, Shaikh Rashid has limited himself to one wife and this factor should forestall too much family rivalry when he eventually dies.

By most accounts his four sons, led by Shaikh Maktoum, deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince of Dubai, get on reasonably well together. Shaikh Maktoum, who was educated in the West and is now in his mid-forties, has already taken over many of the tasks once carried out by his father. He is liked but apparently lacks the ambition, personal touch and financial wizardry of his father.

His younger brother, Shaikh Muhammad, has inherited his father's drive but his responsibilities have been somewhat limited. At the end of last month one of his main tasks was to plant a sapling in a park in central Dubai and open a flower exhibition as part of the federation's Plant a Tree programme. Thanks to irrigation, Dubai prides itself on its place as one of the greenest cities in the Gulf.

Although bulldozers are still much in evidence flattening the sand to make way for the latest in Western technology, the desert is now being cleared to make way for less ambitious schemes than the high-rise banks, dock complexes and airports of the 1970s. Current building work is concentrated on infrastructure projects like new roads and the construction of small towns to settle the increasingly rare groups of wandering Bedu tribesmen.

Shaikh Rashid took the decision to scale down development at the time of the Iranian revolution when the Dubai economy suffered its first real setback. During the days of the Shah 60 per cent of the emirate's re-exports, mostly luxury goods, were ferried by motor-powered dhow across the Gulf to be unloaded in Iranian ports.

The return of Ayatollah Khomeini from exile in France to take charge in Tehran stopped this trade almost overnight. One Dubai merchant, for example himself the owner of $12m worth of tyres which would only fit vehicles in Iran. They are still rotting away in a warehouse.

The recent fall in world oil prices has also affected the local economy, although Shaikh Rashid has insisted that Dubai cannot participate in the latest Opec production cuts. He has argued with some justification that Dubai needs to keep its extraction rate at its present level because the local British-built aluminium smelter provides much of the emirate's supply of fresh water and needs the fuel to keep its furnaces burning. It will, therefore, be up to Abu Dhabi, the largest oil-producer among the emirates, to shoulder the lion's share of the cut-backs.

Nevertheless, the worldwide recession has hardly impinged on the lifestyle of Dubai's inhabitants. The large white expatriate community, of whom probably some 15,000 are British, continue to enjoy the benefits of one of the most politically stable and relaxed Islamic states in the Middle East. Only the less privileged workers from the Indian sub-continent, who far outnumber native Dubaians, are likely to suffer if the economy continues to slow down and their work permits are no longer renewed.

David Cross

Soviet block plea for Nato contacts

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact nations yesterday issued a warning that the nuclear situation in Europe was "fraught with dangerous consequences", and appealed to the Nato countries to resolve the question of medium-range missiles "in a way which precludes the deployment of new American missiles".

The appeal came in a communique issued at the end of a meeting in Prague attended by Soviet block foreign ministers including Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. Last Saturday Mr Gromyko rejected President Reagan's offer of an "interim proposal" on medium-range missiles in Europe as "unacceptable".

The Warsaw Pact communique was moderate in tone, and emphasized the need for agreement and dialogue with the Nato powers. It was in marked contrast to more bellicose recent statements by Soviet leaders, including Marshal Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, who warned the United States on Wednesday that Russia would strike back at America if it was attacked by American missiles on European soil.

Yesterday's statement in Prague, released by Tass, gave no hint of how agreement with Nato might be achieved or whether the Soviet block was prepared to make any concessions. It referred repeatedly to the political declaration adopted by Warsaw Pact leaders in Prague in January, which proposed the removal of all medium range missiles from Europe, beginning with a "radical reduction".

Yesterday's communique emphasized the need for "the continuation of and extension of state to state political dialogue at all levels". It repeated the offer made by Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, in December to balance Soviet missiles against the British and French nuclear deterrents

World arms spending up by 27 pc over decade

From Our Correspondent, Washington

World military spending increased between 1971 and 1980 by 27 per cent to $595,000m (£400,000m), with the Soviet Union leading both in spending on arms and weapons exports, according to an American report.

The report, entitled *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers* issued by the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (Acda), and covering 145 countries, said that in 1980 Moscow spent about $188,000m on its military, while the United States spent about $131,000m.

Meanwhile the Soviet Union exported arms worth about $9,000m compared with America's $7,000m.

All the figures are in 1979 constant US dollars to show real expenditure, free from the impact of inflation.

The 129-page report, the fourteenth in a series, was released as the Reagan Administration was fighting a tough battle with Congress which is trying to cut down the President's controversial five-year defence programme.

He wants to spend about $2,000 billion over the next five years to modernize American conventional and nuclear forces in the face of the growing Soviet military power.

The report said that the 10 countries leading in military spending during 1980 were the Soviet Union, the United States, China, West Germany, France, Britain, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Poland and Italy, in that order.

Nato and Warsaw Pact members accounted for 75.4 per cent of world military spending in 1980, down from 79.7 per cent in 1971.

Europe which accounted for 55.1 per cent of the total continued to have the largest concentration of military forces and equipment in the world.

Although Nato was ahead of the Warsaw Pact in spending terms the Soviet Union spent about $58,000m more than the United States.

In terms of gross national product Soviet military spending accounted for 14.6 per cent while that of the United States was about 5.5 per cent.

Other highlights of the report include:

During 1976-80 the 10 biggest arms supplies were the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Britain, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.



Dr Mario Soares, the portuguese Socialist Party leader (right), talks with Señor Andres Pérez, of Venezuela, Señor Anselmo Sule, of Chile, and Señor Daniel Oduber, of Costa Rica, at the Socialist International meeting in Montechoro, Portugal, yesterday.

Red Cross want illness investigated

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

After a visit to the West Bank by one of its doctors, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva is recommending the setting up of a full inquiry to investigate the mysterious ailment affecting hundreds of people, particularly schoolgirls.

Its delegate, Dr Franz Altherr, who returned here on Monday after four days of visiting West Bank hospitals, examining cases and discussing the symptoms with their Palestinian doctors, has carried out numerous evaluation missions in the West Bank and Gaza over the past decade. He also met several West Bank personalities and the Director-General of the Israeli Ministry of Health.

The ICRC pointed out yesterday that the doctors could do no more than assess the situation, an inquiry not being within its present mandate. Its communique added: "In view of the objective findings of its doctor-delegate and what he perceived with regard to the number of hospitalizations and the uncertainty being experienced by the victims and the population, the ICRC recommends the setting up of a full-fledged inquiry.

Murderer hanged in public park in Beirut

From our Correspondent, Beirut

A small group of spectators standing around the iron fence of the Sanayeh Park in central Beirut watched silently as the body of a convicted murderer hung from the gallows at dawn yesterday. It was the first public execution in Lebanon in 11 years.

Ibrahim Tarraf Tarraf, a 36-year-old Shia Muslim from south Lebanon, was dragged by policemen to the gallows, kicking and screaming for mercy. Two executioners wearing white hoods tied the rope round his neck. His last shout before the platform was removed from under his feet was "Allah Akbar".

The gallows stood amid the palm trees of the public park, opposite the building where Tarraf committed the murders.

He was sentenced to death last month for the murders in 1979 of his landlady, Mrs Mathilde Bahout and her son, Marcel. The prosecution said that Tarraf, a former law student, had killed the victims and then dismembered their bodies with a saw before dumping them in garbage bags throughout the park.

A stay of execution on a plea of temporary insanity by his counsel was turned down. The sentence was ratified by President Amin Gemayel, and countersigned by Mr Chafik el-Wazzam, the Prime Minister, only one day before the execution.

Mr Gemayel's decision to reactivate capital punishment appeared an attempt to restore confidence in the state after eight years of civil strife and turmoil.

There was little comment from official and other circles on the execution. Tarraf's counsel Mr Nimeh Nanich, said the execution came at a time when "the country is mostly under occupation and crimes are still being committed.

He added that at the rate of the thousands of killings that took place in the past eight years a quarter of the population would have to be sentenced to death.

The last legal execution in Lebanon was in 1972, when Tewfik Itani, a blacksmith, was hanged in a Beirut prison for murdering his brother-in-law.

● KUWAIT: Mr Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and other Palestinian officials again held talks here yesterday on whether to let King Husain of Jordan represent them in peace talks with Isreal, Reuter reports.

Two Kuwait newspapers reported that King Husain had given Mr Arafat 48 hours to decide whether to give him a mandate for the peace talks proposed by President Reagan.

Oil slick hits coast of Bahrain

Manama (AFP) – As Iraq and Iran continued to argue yesterday over how to tackle the massive Gulf oil leak, the first slick reached the north coast of Bahrain and fears grew for oil supplies shipped through the Strait of Hormuz.

However, there was some doubt about whether the pollution, in the form of a swathe of glutinous crude along the high-water mark, was from damaged Iranian oil wells in the north-eastern gulf about 650 miles away or from nearby shipyards. The beach is also polluted with rubbish including a wrecked car.

The Gulf has long been considered to be the most polluted sea in the world. A member of the airborne team monitoring the main body of the leakage, which was the size of Belgium before it broke into patches, said a surveillance had not been carried out before, no one knew the condition of the sea in normal circumstances.

The three main problems are that the oil threatens freshwater drinking supplies from desalination plants, particularly in Qatar which is entirely dependent on such supplies; that the oil will concentrate in the Strait of Hormuz, seriously threatening oil supplies to consuming countries; and that fish, the Gulf's only other natural resource, will be harmed and the fishing industry damaged.

In Kuwait, meanwhile, a meeting of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, which had been delayed until yesterday morning, was delayed again until later in the day.

Iraq maintains that Iran must make an official commitment to a "partial and temporary ceasefire" under the aegis of the United Nations so that repairs can be carried out to the damaged Iranian wells at Nowruz, Mr Sadegh Alouch, the Iraqi Health Minister, said yesterday.

Iraq alone could not give guarantees as the wells were in the war zone affected by fighting between Iraq and Iran.

Soviet army officers held by British

Bonn (Reuter) – A number of Soviet Army officers attached to the military mission who were near West Germany's border with The Netherlands were detained by British military police on Tuesday for questioning. The civilian police had stopped them in the area of Jülich.

They were released but the case was now under scrutiny, a British Army spokesman said. He declined to comment on reports that the Russians were stopped near a nuclear plant.

Lawyer missing

San José, Costa Rica, (AFP) – Señora Yolanda Urizar, a Guatemalan trade union lawyer, has disappeared after being seized by security troops in civilian clothes. She recently returned to Guatemala after President Rios Montt's promises of freer political activity.

Heroin haul

Frankfurt (AFP) – Customs officers seized 86lb of pure heroin at Frankfurt Airport, the biggest haul ever in West Germany. They arrested a man of 25 who arrived from Delhi heading for London. In Amsterdam 21lb of heroin was seized, and nine people were arrested.

Beatle spot

New York (AFP) – The city council approved plans for a three-acre "Strawberry Fields" site in Central Park to John Lennon, the former Beatle shot dead in New York in December, 1980. His widow, Yoko Ono, gave the city $500,000 (£330,000) for it.

Hijacker jailed

Mombasa (AP) – Ali Jama Kawir, aged 22, a Kenyan who lived in Somalia, was jailed for 15 years for the mid-flight hijack of a small aircraft from Mogadishu, to this Indian Ocean port last Saturday. He wanted to go to Ethiopia but the pilot did not have enough fuel.

Pentecostalists to stay inside US embassy

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

The six Pentecostalists still marooned in the United States Embassy in Moscow said yesterday that despite Moscow's decision to allow Lydia Vashchenko to emigrate, they would not leave the embassy compound until they knew that other members of their families still in Siberia were safely out of the country.

In the two cramped and stuffy basement rooms, which have been the home of the dissidents since they sought refuge in the embassy nearly five years ago, the atmosphere was a mixture of quiet hope and profound suspicion.

The "Siberian seven" who rushed past guards into the embassy in June 1978 became six in January last year, when Miss Vashchenko was allowed to return home to Siberia after falling ill during a protest hunger strike. This week she was suddenly given permission to emigrate, and on Wednesday left for Vienna on her way to Israel.

Her mother, father and two sisters remain inside the embassy, with Mrs Mariya Chmykhalov and her son Timofei in the adjoining room.

Miss Vashchenko's sister Lyuba, who has become a spokesman for the family, said yesterday they were hopeful but suspicious. Lydia's release had been a good sign. But there had been so many tricks and false promises by the Soviet authorities that "we don't know what to expect next".

"It's difficult to believe assurances – either from the Americans or from the Russians – when we have been deceived so many times," Lyuba said.

Upstairs in the embassy a US spokesman said the case of Lydia Vashchenko should not necessarily be seen as a change of heart on the part of the Russians.

Israeli dissenters return campaign ribbons

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

In a country which already has more than its fair share of war heroes, a new generation has emerged this week at sombre ceremonies in which the 56 individual awards for bravery arising from the war in Lebanon, Israel's sixth and most controversial conflict, were presented. Twelve of the citations were made posthumously.

The dissent which has dogged the war since the invasion was launched last June, has continued with the disclosure shortly before the ceremonies that several hundred Israeli reservists presented with campaign ribbons for their part in the conflict have returned them to the army. No exact figure for the number of protesters is yet available.

Because of the high standards which have been set in the past, no members of the Israel Defence Forces qualified for the country's highest award, the Medal for Heroism, the equivalent of the Victoria Cross.

But the committees which make the decision on the basis of at least three eyewitnesses decreed that two men should get the Medal of Valour, the second most coveted battle honour.

One was First Lieutenant Mordechai Goldman, from the crack Golani Infantry Brigade, who was deputy commander of the force which captured Beaufort Castle, the former Crusader stronghold which had effortlessly resisted repeated Israeli air attacks until it was stormed by soldiers in the early stages of the fighting.

The citation read yesterday in front of an audience which included Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, described how the force of 21 men which Lieutenant Goldman was leading towards heavily fortified Palestinian positions to the north of the hilltop castle, came under fire, resulting in several casualties.

It went on: "When the remaining force reached the objective and entered the enemy's trenches, two more soldiers were hit, but despite the few men he had left under his command, Lieutenant Goldman decided to continue with the battle.

"He personally led his men, running on the outside of the trench, hurling grenades and engaging enemy forces. He was often compelled to return to the main body of his men for more ammunition."

During the battle, later described as some of the fiercest hand to hand combat in recent Middle Eastern warfare, Lieutenant Goldman assumed command when the company commander was killed, and completed the capture of the castle.

The other top honour went to Captain Moshe Krawitz, who was deputy commander of the armoured column that fought its way along the coastal road towards Beirut, and was ambushed at Khalde, the now battered seaside resort where the peace talks between Israel and Lebanon are held on alternate sessions.

After his commander's tank was hit, the captain took charge, and extricated the crews of two other tanks hit by anti-tank missiles. "While reorganizing the force, Krawitz's own tank was hit, but he continued fighting," read his citation.

"While leading his crew to safety, Krawitz noticed that the driver of his tank was missing. He returned to it under intense enemy fire and, while attempting to bring it to safety, sustained three more hits. Despite the fact that he was injured, he continued to bring in wounded men from the area of ambush, all this under constant enemy fire."

Corporal Baelya Blum, who three times entered the same minefield to rescue wounded comrade, said yesterday that he was "lucky enough to be in the right place at the right time." The third occasion on which he went back, he was injured in the legs by an explosion.

Pope's visit to Poland creates dilemma for Solidarity leaders

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

One of the abiding mysteries in Poland is the rash of sporadic pro-Solidarity demonstrations after church services.

Easter passed quietly; but there is a serious prospect acknowledged by both the Government and the Solidarity underground, of unrest early next month.

The question underpinning these demonstrations is the subject of a propaganda tango between the authorities and Solidarity: Is somebody trying to sabotage the planned visit of the Pope to Poland in June?

The Government says it welcomes the Pope and is preparing a detailed itinerary that meets most of the Church's main demands. But it has also made clear that the visit could be threatened by Solidarity-inspired mass unrest.

At the same time the official press has loudly deplored the organizing of demonstrations after church services and blamed them on extremists, helped by American-financed Western radio stations which beam into Poland.

Solidarity sympathizers, on the other hand, talk darkly of "provocation" – that is the planting of *agents provocateurs* to stir up trouble deliberately and the frequent presence of water cannon and riot police even before church services begin.

The reasoning of the underground – set out in their clandestine bulletins – is that there is a group of hardliners in the Polish Communist Party or in certain ministries who do not want the Pope to come.

Why, say Solidarity activists, if the Government insists on social calm before the papal visit, did General Czeslaw Kiszczak, the Interior Minister, stand up in Parliament and announce that anti-government protests are expected in May – even before the underground called for such protests.

Diplomats have a twofold explanation. Above all, they emphasize, the Government does not want to wreck the visit. The official invitation has been issued and the return of the Pope to his homeland would in some way legitimize the line of the Jaruzelski leadership.

The first aim of the Government appears to be to flush out as many troublemakers as possible in May and keep them under lock and key for the Pope's visit. Moscow has obviously approved the idea of the Pope coming; but has underlined that there must be no risk to public order.

The second aim is to edge the Catholic church leadership into a neutral position, using the carrot of the papal visit. The church can be persuaded to urge calm and conciliation over the next few months, to distance itself from all the Solidarity demands – apart from the call for an amnesty for political prisoners.

The church, however, is too clever to be boxed into a corner. It, too, can use the prospect of the Pope's visit to urge concessions on the Government.

Mr Lech Walesa symobolizes that dilemma. Nowadays he commutes between the trials of his friends and former union colleagues – he says a courtroom is the only place where the union can be discussed openly – and he is becoming increasingly radical in his statements. The impending trial of his former advisers in the dissident KOR group will be particularly crucial in this respect.

At the same time, however, he wants the Pope to come, remembers the energy his last visit released in 1979.

The underground leadership of Mr Zbigniev Blujak shares the dilemma. It wants a show of strength, yet it does not want to give the Government an excuse to cancel the Pope's visit.

● Edmund Baluka, a prominent Solidarity activist who had close ties with emigré groups in France goes on trial next week charged with working to subvert Poland's socialist system, an official newspaper said. He will face a military court in Bydgoszcz.

Prince plays the gallant at a royal party

From Gravia Forbes of the Press Association in Perth

A gallant Prince of Wales yesterday kissed his sailor-suited Princess in front of 6,000 people - on the hand.

The little intimacy came at the end of a long, hot afternoon in which the royal couple spent more than an hour in brilliant sunshine meeting guests at a Government House garden party.

The Princess wore an ice-blue silk dress with white braid above the hem, and a sailor collar. Her small blue and white boater was set at a jaunty angle with a veil above her eyes.

The Prince and Princess, who were greeted by cheers and applause as they emerged from Government House, went in opposite directions round a large circle, speaking to anyone who happened to catch their eye.

The Princess looked relaxed and cheerful despite the heat and a long morning which included two walkabouts and a visit to the Commonwealth Hockey Stadium for a children's display.



Many hands: The Princess of Wales reaches into the crowd during a royal walkabout in Perth.

The Prince's day had started with a dip in the Indian Ocean surrounded by an entourage of nine people and watched by an interested crowd of 250.

News of the Prince's swim on North Cotteslowe Beach near Perth soon spread and the public, reporters and photographers were there to watch as he went body surfing – without a board – for half an hour, but he seemed to enjoy himself despite the lack of privacy.

As he left the water, he said: "I enjoyed it very much, it was tremendous." But the security men could not afford to be so relaxed, for it was on this beach four years ago that Miss Jane Priest, a model, became an overnight cover-girl after kissing the Prince in the surf. Yesterday police were taking no chances and tried to keep curious onlookers well at bay.

● AUCKLAND: A third of the 300 schools in Auckland have failed to reply to an invitation to see Prince Charles and Princess Diana at Eden Park, the city's biggest sports ground, on April 18, Reuter reports.

Mrs Maryan Street, local chairman of the Post-Primary Teachers' Association said that they did not rate viewing the royal couple as a high educational priority.

● A man wearing a solidarity button tried to stop a cab taking the Princess to visit a hospital, throwing her to one side of the car as the driver swerved. The Princess was not hurt and a man was held by police.

Church against nudes on Greek beaches

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek Orthodox Church has decided to oppose actively the Socialist Government's plan to legalize nudism on secluded beaches to bolster the country's declining tourist industry.

The Holy Synod, the 13-bishop governing body of the Church, decided unanimously on Tuesday that no nudist camps should be permitted.

"Nudism constitutes not just a provocation, but a brutal assault on the good morals of the Greek people," the synod declared.

The national tourist organization reacted stiffly to the Synod's decision, and announced that nudist colonies would be set up as long as the local people agreed.

It stated: "Nudists are nature-lovers of a high cultural level and a high income bracket, with morals and love for the ancient Greek spirit. They do not, therefore, pose a threat to Greek traditions."

Swimming and sunbathing in the nude, considered an offence to public morality, is punishable by up to six months imprisonment and/or a fine. On some islands, however, the authorities are inclined to turn a blind eye on some secluded beaches where permissiveness borders on promiscuity – all in the name of tourism which, because of inflation and pollution, suffered a setback in 1982.

Four years ago, demonstrators led by the local bishops in eastern Peloponnese, drove out a West German naturalist group which had leased a seaside hotel for the summer season.

Earlier this year the Socialist Government, after securing the consent of local mayors and, possibly, bishops, announced its intention to revise the law on public morality in order to encourage the creation of four to five nudist resorts outside inhabited areas.

Mr Nikos Skoulas, secretary-general of the national tourist organization, said care would be taken to keep the camps away from towns and villages out of deferrence to the local inhabitants. "If anyone claims to be offended we will know he was using binoculars", he said.

But the Holy Synod rejected the assurances given to Archbishop Serapheim, the Greek Primate. It decided to send a three-prelate committee to the Government and the tourist organization to demand that the plans be withdrawn and penal law provisions on public morality be respected.

Tanzanians sacked after sabotage

Dar es Salaam (Reuter and AFP) – Three senior Tanzanian officials have been dismissed for failing to implement government directives in the war against economic saboteurs, Tanzania radio said yesterday.

Mr Timothy Shindika, the Shinyanga Regional Commissioner, was relieved of his duties because he blocked efforts of the regional police commander in rounding up saboteurs, the radio said.

Mr Godfrey Kanfunbula was removed from his post for giving wrong information to Morogoro regional leaders about a racketeer who was hoarding goods worth millions of shillings.

Mr Isaak Msuya, Superintendent of Police, who until Wednesday was coast regional police commander, has been removed because he failed to pass on a government directive to the regional commissioner.

Mr Edward Sukoine, the Prime Minister, disclosed on Wednesday that people were held for questioning in a crackdown on economic saboteurs and racketeers.

President Nyerere told government and party colleagues on Tuesday that a coutrywide swoop on March 25 had recovered goods and money totalling 17m shillings (£1.2m).

"I was shocked when I was taken to a private warehouse a few days ago where I found stored goods and spare parts which make the central government store look like a joke," Dr Nyerere said.

The grants and dismissals were the first shots in a war President Nyerere has declared on the parrallel economy which has sprung up in the past five years as agricultural and industrial output has declined.

While state factories have had to halt production for lack of spare parts of basic materials, the black market, where the dollar is worth 50 or 60 Tanzanian shillings compared with 9 shillings at the official rate, is comparatively well supplied.

Extremists in Assam seek arms

Delhi (AFP) – Right-wing extermists in the violence-torn norh-east Indian state of Assam are shopping for arms in the Indian region bordering China, Nepal, Burma and Bangladesh, federal intelligence sources said yesterday. There was no immediate confirmation of how successful they had been.

In continuing clashes in the state, in which militants are campaigning against several million immigrants from Bangladesh and Nepal, at least 13 people had died in the last two days, with 6,000 others made homeless, other reports said.

Assamese extremists had succeeded in making contact with secessionist elements in the adjoining states of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland and were being helped to shop for arms, the intelligance sources said.

Intelligence agents arrested five right-wing Assamese extremists last week near the state capital of Gauhati and discovered after sustained questioning that they had crossed the state's boundary for arms.

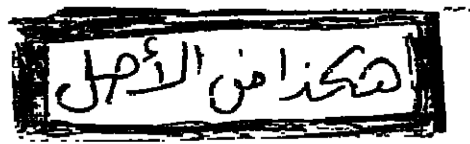
There have been numerous reports of thefts of detonators and gelignite from state-owned road building organizations in the mountainous region, and the agents believed the stolen goods were purchased by right-wing extremists.

Gauhati and several other areas in Assam have been hit by a sudden increase in bomb explosions, which have led federal agents to believe the extremists have succeeded in establishing a supply link.

"However, the situation is yet to become serious . . . . We may succeed in destroying the supply lines", one official, who askd not to the named, said.

Army operations in the region have unearthed Chinese-made automatic rifles and munitions.

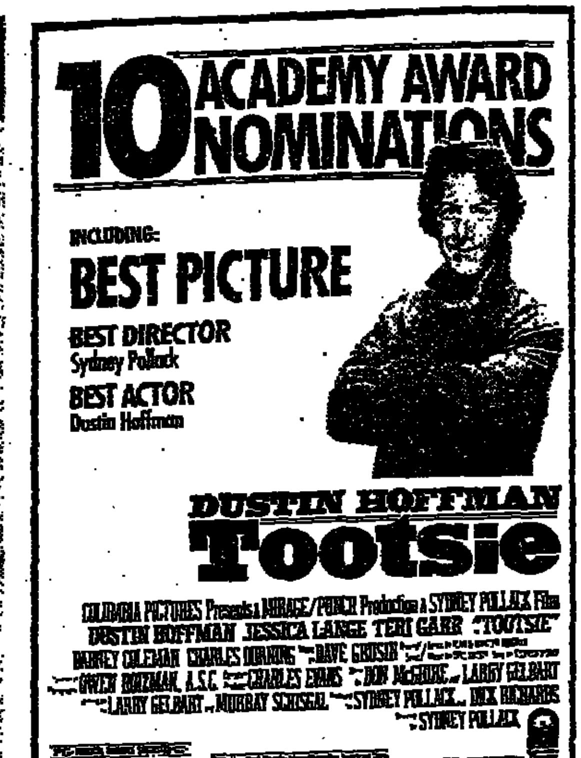
Reports today said areas in Assam's Goalpara district have been declared "disturbed", empowering the Army to shoot on sight anyone believed to be engaged in violence, to search and arrest without a warrant, and to demolish any structure that could be a security hazard.



The annual hunt for those 8lb gold statuettes is in full cry. **David Hewson** and **Ivor Davis** look behind the scenes at next week's awards







Left: Paul Newman awaits the judgment on his performance in *The Verdict*. Centre: Ben Kingsley contemplates the fate of *Gandhi*. Right: Dustin Hoffman's studio boosts the success of *Tootsie*.

Will hype or humility win the Oscars?

In all his 30-year career, Paul Newman has never been more visible. During the past three months he has spent more time in front of notebooks and cassette recorders, giving interviews to ecstatic journalists, than he would normally allow in a decade.

The results of his endeavours, which can be measured in magazine covers and newpaper column inches, are, it is whispered, on behalf of one object: an Oscar. Five times a nominee, never a winner, Newman smells success this year - and so does his studio, which is participating in the annual Oscar race by putting its considerable muscle behind efforts to promote his performance in *The Verdict* as worthy of the best actor award.

So assiduously has the publicity offensive been mounted that Newman's press agent has been forced to issue a formal denial of allegations that the star is on an "Oscar hunt"; no one is fooled into believing that the campaign is aimed at anything but the ceremonial opening of the envelope in the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, Los Angeles, in the early hours of next Tuesday morning, London time, when Croesus puts on his tuxedo as the movie industry foregathers to celebrate the 55th prizegiving of the Academy Awards.

Ask any film executive lounging around the pool at the Beverley Hills Hotel what he really thinks of the Oscars and he will express the private opinion that the ceremony has little to do with class, talent or quality, and everything to do with old-fashioned Tinseltown razamatazz and money. And then he will add that he would give an arm and a leg to get just one of those 13½ inch high icons on his office desk.

Much of Hollywood's glitter has tarnished over the years, but the Oscars live on in their glory for a very simple reason: they are a solid gold guarantee of fame and wealth for whoever receives the key awards for best picture, best actor and actress, and best director.

Last year, the British-made *Chariots of Fire* came from nowhere to steal the best picture award, thereby giving the British film industry its greatest fillip in years. David Puttnam, the producer of *Chariots*, is still somewhat awed by the effect the award had on the film's world-wide box-office receipts. With enhanced returns from sales to cable television stations and other outlets, Puttnam believes that *Chariots* gained between $15m and $20m from the Oscars. A re-release of the film in Britain after the victory brought in more income than *Chariots* had earned on its first time round the circuit.

If the price of success is phenomenal, the cost of failure is written on a similar scale. Consider *Chariots'* chief opposition for best picture last year, Warren Beatty's *Reds*, an epic of the Russian revolution which cost six times as much to make as Puttnam's film. When *Reds* failed to pick up the top prize, its appearances on the cinema circuit were drastically curtailed and the film turned, in a matter of weeks, from being promoted as a great and lasting American movie into a colossal write-off for its studio.

So the stakes are high in the gamble, to win the approval of the 3,400 voting members of the Academy, who decide which names go into the Oscar ceremony envelopes as nominees and which come out as winners. The fact that *Chariots*, a foreign film with little obvious appeal for the American market, should do so well has had every studio executive rethinking his attitude to the best methods of swinging the voting this year.



Much of Hollywood's glitter has tarnished over the years, but the Oscars live on

Puttnam had set off to the awards with little hope of winning the best picture. The Academy's voters are members of an exclusive and notably conservative club with a membership of directors, producers, studio executives, technicians and even public relations men, all of whom have been invited to join. No one fills in an application form. The voting habits of the various caucuses are never released, but it has been generally accepted over the years that the technicians' vote is crucial to the winning of the best picture award. And in the past that vote has been strikingly xenophobic, probably on the strictly practical grounds that lavishing prizes on foreign films does not create work in Hollywood.

Chariots changed that preconception in a way which is likely to smile on this year's British hope, Sir Richard Attenborough's *Gandhi*. Puttnam's winning formula entailed the film opening in America just before Christmas, winning good word-of-mouth opinions and peaking around February, when the Academy votes are being cast. While most of his rivals were running over-the-top advertising campaigns in the film world's trade papers, the *Hollywood Reporter* and *Daily Variety*, Puttnam pushed for *Chariots* to be promoted through low-key, "ethical" ads which, by virtue of their very simplicity, put across some of the qualities inherent in the film itself.

While the rest of Hollywood seemed to be pushing the same old flim-flam, *Chariots* rode in on a wave of clean-cut positivism, tickled along the way by successes at such Oscar "heats" as the BAFTA awards in Britain. It is a style of campaign which *Gandhi* – produced and financed by Goldcrest, which paid for the original *Chariots* script from Colin Welland – is copying to the last detail, and will be repeated next year when Puttnam's new movie, *Greystoke*, is pushed for the nominations.

This year, the pursuit of the Oscars will again involve a massive collective investment. Charles Powell, a Hollywood marketing consultant who knows all about spending money to ensure that a particular movie remains front and centre in filmland's consciousness, reckons that between them the studios are disbursing about $800 for each man and woman in the Academy, making a total approaching $3m.

It may sound outrageous and unsporting, but Powell says bluntly: "This is not a game. When a film wins an Oscar you can add a minimum of $10 million onto the box office take." One top Hollywood agent adds: "If my client wins, I automatically double his asking price for his next movie."

With all this largesse in pursuit of votes, the question presents itself: "Can you buy an Oscar?" Powell admits that spending doesn't hurt, but points out: "If you look at the history of Hollywood, some of the biggest spenders didn't pick up any awards at all." Back in 1961, he recalled, John Wayne pumped a small fortune into promoting his movie *The Alamo*. It received six nominations, but the blatant publicity campaign antagonised so many voters that they turned against him. It won only one award – for sound.

Nowadays, every year, the Academy routinely warns the studios to avoid excessive advertising and every year the warning falls on deaf ears. The spending spree is waged mostly in the trade papers, but the studios also hold nightly screenings of films and pay for their stars to go on cross-country publicity tours.

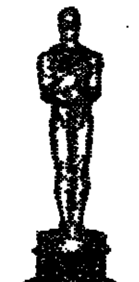
This year Columbia Pictures, Universal and Twentieth Century Fox have been the big spenders. Columbia's dollars and hopes are riding on *Gandhi*. To start with, the studio, which didn't pay a penny towards the actual $23m cost of making the picture, spent $12m to launch and promote it. The film has done spectacularly well for a not-obviously commercial subject and has garnered a record 11 nominations, including best actor for Ben Kingsley, best film and best director.

Columbia, however, is hedging its bets and spending lavishly as well on *Tootsie*. The big money-earner this year ($70m so far), the film has run off with 10 nominations, including the three major ones: best actor for Dustin Hoffman, best picture and best director for Sydney Pollack.

A stone's throw away, Universal is hoping to grab its share of the golden trophies with its best hopes, Meryl Streep, nominated as best actress for *Sophie's Choice*, and Jessica Lange for *Frances*. Lange has also been nominated as best supporting actress for *Tootsie*, the first double nomination for an individual in many years. Their stable also includes Jack Lemmon and Sissy Spacek for *Missing* and, of course, the Steven Spielberg blockbuster *ET* for best picture and best director, although *ET* is probably the only film in a long time which has done so well that the award of an Oscar would make very little difference to its financial performance.

To the outsider, it may seem hypocritical of the studio to put its money behind more than one of its contenders. How does Universal justify putting its money on both Streep and Lange for the same prize?

Charles Powell explains: "Even if in their own hearts they knew one actress didn't have a chance, they'd be obliged to spend dollar-for-dollar. It's simply that this is a business of relationships and they wouldn't want to alienate Jessica Lange, for example, by declaring themselves in Streep's camp, even if they thought she had a better chance." So although an Oscar may do more at the box office for *Gandhi* than *Tootsie*, the studio has to play the game even handedly by giving Dustin Hoffman as big a push as Ben Kingsley.



Victories not only give movies a second lease of life, but boost stars into the $1m bracket

Possibly the reddest faces this year belong to the executives at Columbia who wrestled with the dilemma of pushing the unsuccessful movie version of the $40 million musical, *Annie*. The film was produced by Ray Stark, a Hollywood powerhouse based at Columbia. The studio spent around $200,000 in what most observers see as a completely futile attempt to rescue Stark's picture. The film got only two nominations, both for its music.

Oscar victories not only give a movie a second lease of life, but can boost a star into the $1m a picture bracket. When Lee Marvin won in 1965 for *Cat Ballou* his $250,000 a picture price rocketed to the magic million. Agent John Gaines, who handles Steve Martin and Mary Tyler Moore, says: "If they are currently making a million, you ask for two next time. Somewhere in the middle is what you get."

The stars themselves studiously avoid the impression that they are lobbying on their own behalf. Most, however, do not go as far as George C Scott, who loudly denounced the Oscar system in 1970 for pitting a comedy actor against a dramatic one. Despite his outburst, he won for his lead role in *Patton*.

This year Debra Winger, nominated for best actress in *An Officer and a Gentleman*, told interviewers that she didn't like the film. Instead, she used the opportunity to promote her new film, *Mike's Murder*. "We hope voters will recognize that Debra is a fairly extraordinary actress," says her publicist, with extreme tact.

Charles Powell notes that the studios no longer entertain as lavishly in their push for votes as was once the case. "The emphasis is on screenings, and lots of ads to make sure that every voter at least gets to see the movie," he says.

Not everyone agrees that an Oscar triumph is necessarily comparable to hitting the jackpot. When Rita Moreno got one for her performance in *West Side Story*, she promptly disappeared from Hollywood for seven years; her co-star George Chakiris, also a winner, had to return to a career on the stage. Rod Steiger took a well deserved award for *The Pawnbroker*, but recalls: "I felt like a ball player who'd hit a home run in an empty ballpark." He followed it up with a series of movie disasters.

Nevertheless, the Oscar awards have brought more joy than tears. Henry Fonda died a happy man when, after a lifetime of sterling performances, he won his one and only Oscar for *On Golden Pond* last year. Among their qualities is that no one, winner or loser or bystander, is indifferent to the destinations of those 8lb statuettes.

Breaking the all-time losing streak

Michael Hamlyn sees the British train for the America's Cup off Nassau

Away from the brilliant turquoise shallows, out where the deep water turns indigo, two huge yachts circle each other angrily, like vast predatory birds. They run head to head in tight turns, tacking and twisting, each striving to take the other's wind, or to gain a positional advantage before the start of a race, one of the many hundreds of races these two boats have run in the past year.

Each boat is 12 metres long, each mast is higher than a house. Their mainsails dominate the horizon from three miles away. These are the yachts Lionheart and Australia, both former competitors in the America's Cup and both now used for training the crew for Britain's challenge for the cup this summer, Peter de Savary's Victory syndicate.

De Savary is not everybody's favourite financier, but there is no doubting his patriotic determination to wrench the cup off its stand in the New York Yacht Club and screw it firmly in the Royal Burnham club house. With his foot-long Havana cigars and his bullet-headed boxer's stance, he gives a fair impression of an ersatz Churchill – but imagine how good it will be for British boating and British tourism if the next set of America's Cup races had to be held off Newport, Isle of Wight instead of Newport, Rhode Island.

No one but the Americans has ever won the cup in its century-long history, but if money can do it, de Savary intends to end that tradition. His free spending and his determination have not pleased the snobbish yachting society around Newport, and the British team has been accused of ungentlemanly conduct in spying on the potential opposition. American observers have in turn been watching the British training this winter.

The team of dedicated young people that de Savary assembled last summer in Rhode Island is wintering in Nassau.



Syndicate leader de Savary: free-spending determination

"They spent the summer learning what 12 metres were. Now they're learning how to sail them," says their coach, Peter Bateman, the 38-year-old former coach to the British Olympic yachting team.

A chubby, good-humoured fanatic, Bateman follows the giant birds around the ocean in a 14-foot long Boston whaler, slamming into the waves with spine-shattering vehemence. He mutters encouragement and criticism into a hand-held radio, broadcasting to the skippers his opinion of each crew's performance.

"Not bad," he says of one sail change, "but about three seconds too slow." And later, during the race, he glows: "Did you see what a difference race conditions make? They did the same sail change seven seconds faster that time . . ."

Bateman is proud of the aggressive attitudes of the skippers and crews, and of the way they handle the big boats as lightly and quickly as if they were dinghies. The aggression is encouraged by the presence of four potential helmsmen competing for only two racing positions.

The strength and speed of the crews comes from the hour-long programme of physical fitness training required of every member every day. Each person takes a series of physical fitness tests each month, and each month must beat the previous month's performance. What happens if an individual fails to do so? "The question has not arisen," smiles the coach. The crew acknowledge their improvement: "We're a lot tougher, stronger and we handle the boats a thousand per cent better," said a young crew member from Poole, Dorset.

The syndicate is building a new boat, despite de Savary's scorn last summer for the Americans, who announced they would build a new defender, now launched, named Liberty and in training off California. "It's like having a new Grand Prix car at the start of the car-racing season," Bateman explained. "It gives you the very latest in race technology."

The builders, Fairey Allday at Hamble, and the designer, Ian Howlett, are incorporating a number of refinements resulting from the summer's experiences in Newport. The syndicate is confident that the new boat will be significantly faster than the two present trial horses.

One advantage the Victory team feel they have over the defenders is in sail design. In previous years it has been a critical factor in the Americans' favour, but Peter Bateman, himself a sail-maker, with support of two other sail-makers in the team, feels that they have sufficient expertise, backed up by the team's considerable resources of electronic analysis, to take a lead. He declares that they have already made several significant design advances which will have an effect on all sail design in future.

The new boat was due to leave England this week and to begin sailing off Newport on May 1. The first races to decide the official challenger will be held on June 18. There will be three round-robins and semi-finals among the prospective challengers, and a final which will be held from August 28 to September 8. The cup defence will begin on September 13.

All this is a far cry from the financial plight of the Lionheart challenge in 1980. Then the syndicate was unable to afford even to lift the boat out of the water to have her bottom cleaned. Until, that is, Peter de Savary came along and paid up.

The Nanook of North London

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kington

There is an unhealthy whiff of something in the air these days, and I don't mean lead pollution: I mean nostalgia. Afternoon tea is coming back, says Egon Ronay. Noel Coward lives, says the BBC spectacular. *Upstairs, Downstairs* is back again, says Channel Four. And there have been no fewer than two TV versions of *Three Men in a Boat*.

But this isn't the real world. In the real world lunatics are running across the Himalayas, crossing the Atlantic in kitchen sinks and bicycling across Africa. If Jerome K. Jerome were here today, he would, surely, be giving us . . .

Three Men Walk To The North Pole

This morning we decided to build the igloo. It has been agreed all along that George knew how to build an igloo. To listen to George, you would think he had been building igloos all his life, and that it only took a touch of frost in the suburbs for George to whip up an igloo in his back garden, on the grounds that it was much warmer there than in his house. In Highbury, they call him Nanook of North London.

It now turns out that George only knew a chap who had once seen an Eskimo make an igloo at the Tivoli Gardens, Copenhagen, and that he wasn't a real Eskimo any how, only a Dane who had travelled a bit. This turned out after we had followed George's instructions and laid a circle of ice blocks.

"I'm not sure what comes next," said George suddenly. Harris suggested we might leave out one block where the front door goes. I thought there probably wasn't a door, as it would let all the cold air in. We turned to George for a decision.

"Actually," said George, "come to think of it, I think you start at the top."

That's the trouble with George. He can remember everything except the important details. I remember once when we were discovering the source of the Nile and George was very keen on shooting rapids. It wasn't till we were halfway there that he remembered you have to come *down* a river to make use of rapids. The upshot was that we started at the source, and discovered the estuary of the Nile. It had been done before, admittedly, but never using three pedalos.

"I'll hold this block up in the air," said George, "and you build up to it."

It was while he was standing like that that the polar bear found him. Harris noticed it first. He said afterwards that he had recognized it from pictures in his *Boy's Book of Extremely Dangerous Animals*. At first he had taken no notice, it being very like his Uncle Harry in the white coat he wears for long walks, but on reflecting that Uncle Harry was dead, he revised his opinion.

"Look out!" said Harris. "Behind you! Uncle Harry!"

That's the trouble with Harris. He's very good at spotting an emergency and very bad at suggesting solutions. I remember once when the three of us had gone on a little jaunt across the Alps to prove that Hannibal could have done the crossing in a couple of weeks if only he'd left those blessed elephants behind, and George had been charged by a chamois. "Look out!" Harris had cried. "It's your Aunty Mabel behind you!" By the time he had identified the thing correctly, George was down a crevasse and, as he said five hours later when he was dragged up more dead than alive, it's no fun being savaged by something you normally clean your windows with.

Anyway, George was equal to the occasion this time. He carefully laid down the ice block, no doubt to avoid creating the impression in the creature's mind that he was a lollipop ready for the taking, and got his saxophone out of his case.

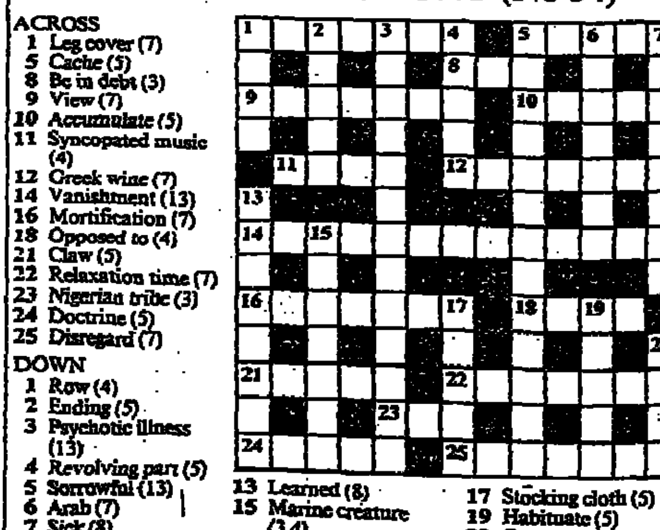
He blew a few notes, which would normally have had the birds falling out of the trees in a dead faint, but which in the absence of both birds and trees, had only the effect of driving off the bear. With its paws over its ears, as Harris said later. It reminded him of a time – but suffice it to say that it left us sitting on the Arctic ice cap with no igloo, no polar bear, no food and no dogs. The 40 huskies had run away the day before, with Montmorency.

"And no toes," said Harris. "Don't forget the toes."

It was true. All our toes had dropped off one night, after George had failed to put up the storm tent. George said it was called frost-bite and quite normal. Harris said it was called claiming to know more about storm tents than was warranted.

I hope things are more cheerful tomorrow.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 34)



ACROSS
1 Leg cover (7)
5 Cache (5)
8 Be in debt (3)
9 View (7)
10 Accumulate (5)
11 Syncopated music (4)
12 Greek wine (7)
14 Vanishment (13)
16 Mortification (7)
18 Opposed to (4)
21 Claw (5)
22 Relaxation time (7)
23 Nigerian tribe (3)
24 Doctrine (5)
25 Disregard (7)

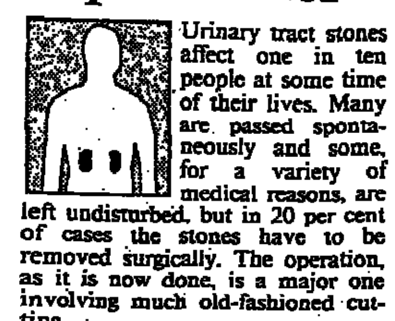
DOWN
1 Row (4)
2 Ending (5)
3 Psychotic illness (13)
4 Revolving part (5)
5 Sorrowful (13)
6 Arab (7)
7 Sick (8)
13 Learned (8)
15 Marine creature (3,4)
17 Stocking cloth (5)
19 Habituate (5)
20 County (4)

SOLUTION TO No 33
ACROSS: 1 Offers 5 Except 8 Hex 9 Ormolu 10 Triple 11 Mini 12 Frankest 13 Uptake 15 Indeed 17 Fiddling 20 Into 22 Scarce 23 Outlaw 24 Paw 25 Ascent 26 Normal
DOWN: 2 Fermi 3 Erotica 4 Shuffle 5 Extra 6 Click 7 Pelisse 14 Princes 15 Ingrown 16 Drifter 18 Dirge 19 Inept 21 Tiara
The dictionary recommended is the New Collins Concise (Solution to No 34 on Monday)

FRIDAY PAGE

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Enter the stone pulverizer



Urinary tract stones affect one in ten people at some time of their lives. Many are passed spontaneously and some, for a variety of medical reasons, are left undisturbed, but in 20 per cent of cases the stones have to be removed surgically. The operation, as it is now done, is a major one involving much old-fashioned cutting.

Two new techniques have been introduced which will minimize the upset to the patient so that many of those who would previously have been unfit for surgery and anaesthesia can now be treated.

An important conference on stone surgery is to take place at Centrepoint in London this month. Among those attending will be doctors from the Devonshire Hospital, formerly the Arrazi, who have already ordered a £750,000 German machine which can destroy the stones without surgery. It will be the first machine of its type in this country and the sixth in the world.

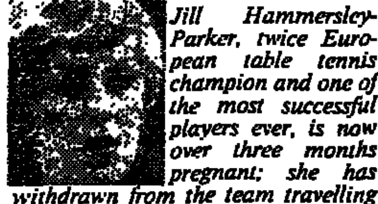
One of the methods, known as extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy, has been devised by three Munich doctors, Christian Chaussey, Egbert Schmiedt and Walter Brendel. After the patient has had an epidural spinal anaesthetic he is seated in a bath of water while a generator discharges 500 to 1,500 shockwaves targeted onto the renal stones, which are pulverized. The crushed stones are then passed in the urine. This is successful in 90 per cent of the cases selected for surgery, but is likely to be suitable for only half the patients needing to have their stones removed.

The less expensive of the two methods, pioneered in Germany, has already been introduced into this country at St Bartholomew's Hospital and the Institute of Urology, St Peter's and St Pauls. It involves the passage of an endoscope, a tube incorporating a fibre-optic viewing device, which can give the surgeon both a direct and a televised view of the kidney. With the endoscope can go an ultrasonic pulverizer which crumbles stones too large to be removed whole. They are reduced to the colour and consistency of mulligatawny soup, and sucked out.

Mr Hugh Whitfield, of St Bartholomew's Hospital, said that about 50 per cent of stones could be removed by this percutaneous route. The procedure, although it sounds simple, requires considerable surgical skill, perhaps more than in the old-fashioned surgery.

The operation, he explained, is done in two stages: first, the kidney is outlined by injecting a dye under local anaesthetic; the needle track is then dilated so that at the second stage, carried out under general anaesthetic, the endoscope can be passed along the track. Young and fit people need spend only four days in hospital and can be back at work within a week.

Batting clever



Jill Hammersley-Parker, twice European table tennis champion and one of the most successful players ever, is now over three months pregnant; she has withdrawn from the team travelling to Tokyo on the advice of her obstetrician.

The late Mr C. W. F. Burnett, a leading influence in the education of midwives after the war, used to teach that all excessive travel in pregnancy was undesirable, but that there was a particular risk in driving long distances in a car as the angle of the backward sloping seat, coupled with the vibrations from the car, produced pelvic congestion occasionally leading to abortion.

He used to suggest that women, particularly in the first three months of pregnancy, should get out of their cars every 40 minutes and go for a short walk to restore their circulation. Train and plane travellers were advised to wander up and down.

Mr Anthony Kenney, Consultant Obstetrician to St Thomas's Hospital, London, said this week that there was very little scientific data on the hazards of travelling, but that its undesirability had become part of the folklore of pregnancy. He recommended patients to try to limit any journeys to under two hours and to avoid exercise which excessively shook the body in general and the uterus in particular.

Although hard scientific evidence is limited, doctors working in holiday resorts have noticed an unusually high number of miscarriages on Saturday evenings, possibly caused by a long drive to the sea.

Merciful release



Doctors are expressing surprise at a decision by the Court of Appeal to release Michael Daniel, of Harold Hill, Essex, a diabetic who was sentenced to prison for being one of a gang involved in a savage attack on a young woman. The judges were apparently concerned lest the high carbohydrate diet served in prison shortened his life span.

They obviously did not realize that earlier this year a campaign was launched to persuade diabetic patients that it was more important to find the right dose of insulin, than to reduce carbohydrate intake. When the high-fibre carbohydrate is drastically reduced there is a danger that too high a proportion of the patient's diet will be fat. A high fat diet results in an increase in the incidence of heart disease, diabetic blindness and strokes.

In Third World countries, although the staple food is largely carbohydrate and so dull that the Parkhurst menu in comparison would seem like the Connaught's, the death rate from complications of diabetes is only a fraction of that in London or New York.

Although the traditional prison fare – porridge, beans, lentils and peas – are now recommended foods for diabetics, the experts did concede that a patient might face other problems in maintaining diabetic control in jail and that presumably, they had been taken into consideration by the judges.

Beyond the blues

Mr Gerald Priestland, the former BBC religious affairs broadcaster and now a successful author, recently silenced his fellow diners at a London club with his views on depression. Most people have days of feeling fed-up or sorry for themselves; but to hear an articulate sufferer from true depression made them realize what a difference there was between endogenous depression and the occasional blues. Later Mr Priestland talked to *The Times*.

The difference is important and often overlooked by commentators; endogenous depression is not directly related to events; although it can be triggered by circumstances, most authorities agree that it is an inherited biochemical abnormality. Sufferers from acute attacks usually respond to medical treatment, and psychotherapy can help in reducing the number of attacks.

Teaching manuals recount the symptoms of irritability, insomnia, characteristic early morning waking, loss of enthusiasm for work and domestic life, the improvement in mood as the day advances, loss of libido and lack of appetite; but Mr Priestland also talked vividly of other symptoms frequently outlined by patients but rarely found in the text books.

He described the sense that the future could not possibly hold any enjoyment, that any future was quite unimaginable. The sense of guilt though the cause may not be known, and the feeling that one's guilt was bound to be discovered, with inevitable retribution for crimes unwittingly committed.

Mr Priestland, has learnt over the years to avoid potential triggers which might bring on his depression; not to get over-tired, not to allow his day to be over-filled so that he is chased by inadequate time, and not to meet other depressives whose mood is infectious.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford
Medical Correspondent

Life with a revolutionary Redgrave

When Deirdre Hamilton-Hill married Corin Redgrave she felt like an extra in a film, starring Vanessa – but it was politics which finally broke their marriage. Clare Colvin reports.



Wearing her poverty proudly: Deirdre Redgrave at home in Kensington

Deirdre Redgrave's flat in Kensington is eloquent proof that she is financially hard pressed. The threadbare carpet is worn, the dining chairs, subjected to assaults from cats, are in urgent need of reupholstering. The place has the air of a one-parent family at bay.

Deirdre wears her poverty proudly. It is the first thing you hear about when you arrive. She is shaking with rage, she says, at the bureaucratic idiots who have refused her 15-year-old son a national Giro account. Not only that, but they had by-passed her letter and had written directly to him. She had made an angry phone call to a Giro bureaucrat and nothing would satisfy her but a grovel from the top. It being a Friday afternoon, not surprisingly, no grovel was forthcoming.

Lack of money is the explanation she gives for writing an autobiography which takes apart her marriage to Corin Redgrave and casts a slightly jaundiced eye on having been part of that legendary family. Lady Redgrave, she says, is not unhappy now that she has read the book, but Corin and his sister Vanessa are furious. She writes of how her 14-year marriage ended, not for the usual reasons that marriages end, but because of politics. Her husband allowed the Workers' Revolutionary Party to take over his life and, as far as the WRP was concerned, Deirdre was a bourgeois revisionist.

Any qualms she might have had about writing the inside story of her marriage were ended three years ago, by a solicitor's letter. Her solicitor had applied for maintenance, and Corin's solicitor had replied that not only was his client unable to make an offer of maintenance for his children, but Deirdre was to supply particulars of her own means "as a result of which it may be that we shall advise our client to apply for maintenance against your client". The threat was never carried out, but it ended any remaining feeling of loyalty to her ex-husband.

"I was devastated. I burst into tears and went to bed and pulled the sheet over my head, and it ripped. It was then I decided I had to find a new career – I had been designing clothes for TV commercials but the ITV strike had put an end to that. I thought of my bottom drawer stuffed with unfinished novels, and I realized I had got a perfect story here – a marriage that went wrong for very odd reasons."

She teamed up with a journalist friend, Danae Brook, who lived in the same block of flats and they departed for an isolated cottage with a couple of typewriters. Six weeks later they had completed the book *To be a Redgrave* (Robson Books £7.95). It traces the relationship from its romantic beginnings in 1962, when Deirdre was 22, to its disintegration in left-wing political indoctrination.

Marriage to a Workers' Revolutionary Party member sounds a harrowing business. Their whole style of living changed. Pictures disappeared from the sitting room walls to be replaced by posters of Trotsky and Lenin. Cooking with wine was condemned as bourgeois, and boeuf bourgignonne gave way to Lancashire hotpot. Their flat became a meeting place for WRP workers who treated Corin's wife and children with total lack of regard. One evening Deirdre was watching a play on television when three men in anoraks stomped in, switched off the set, and carried on their political discussion without appearing to notice she was there. When WRP people talked to her, it was only with the object of pressurizing her into joining the party. At the height of Corin's activities their telephone was tapped.

How did Corin Redgrave, whose acting career looked set to take off in the same way as his sister Vanessa's, come to devote all his energy to a minor political party to the detriment of both marriage and career? He had been searching for a cause for some time, she says. There had been flirtations with Black Power, in which one of their friends, Gail Benson, was fatally involved. One evening Corin attended a WRP meeting at which its founder, Gerry Healey, spoke and he was hooked.

"Corin was attracted by power. He actually believed that the Workers' Revolutionary Party was going to run England. It was he who got Vanessa involved, rather than the other way round. I went to party meetings, listened to what was said, read Marx, did my homework. I agreed with some of it, but I did not want to be manipulated. I felt that the techniques used by the WRP to gain recruits were similar to those used by the Black Power people who had murdered Gail. It was the autocratic way they treated each other that put me off. I felt we were being invaded by an alien group of people who were trying to take my identity away."

It was far from the glamorous world in which she and Corin began their relationship. They were introduced in 1962 by a friend, Jonathan Benson, later husband of Gail, after Corin had played Lysander in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at the Royal Court. After dinner he took them back to the Redgraves' Knightsbridge flat for a brandy. He played a romantic number from *Guys and Dolls* on the piano, and Deirdre fell in love.

The convent-educated daughter of a naval family – Deirdre suddenly found herself part of a famous theatrical family, whose friends included Noel Coward, Laurence Olivier, Vivien Leigh, Ralph Richardson and Peggy Ashcroft. It was exciting, but not necessarily good for the ego.

"At my wedding I felt like an extra in a movie, and Vanessa was undoubtedly the star, without even trying to be. Very famous people, like very rich people, are not aware of things being any other way. It seems perfectly natural that photographers should be snapping away wherever they go."

She did her best to look the part of a star when she dressed up for glamorous premieres, but she had the feeling that it did not really justify her membership in this elevated circle. Her in-laws were charming and kind to her, but under the appearance of an affectionate, closeknit family, there was a curious remoteness. Corin saw so little of his father that they communicated by notes. Lady Redgrave absentmindedly allowed her daughter-in-law to address her by her title for three years. Deirdre, like the youngest Redgrave, Lynn, felt overawed by big Vanessa with her forthright views. At the centre of the family was Sir Michael, who was frequently away from home.

"The Redgraves played the closeknit, theatrical family at home as well as they played Ibsen and Shakespeare on stage. Their world was made up of lines and gestures; they always seemed loving, kind and friendly, yet it was like a mirage."

But at the time Deirdre was coming to her decision to leave Corin, it was to her mother-in-law she turned. Lady Redgrave, also the actress Rachel Kempson, had abandoned her career for several crucial years in her youth, and she encouraged Deirdre to search for her own identity rather than continue with her unhappy marriage.

"She explained to me how in many ways the Redgraves were very selfish or self-motivated people. She knew that ruthless streak in all of them, because she had lived through it, too. She told me that we had both married into a family of extremely brilliant people who would always put themselves or their causes first, but that I was still young enough to make my own life. She had decided years ago to endure it, and she felt on balance it had been worth it, but I knew I could not."

Corin now lives with the actress Kika Markham, who introduced him to the Workers' Revolutionary Party, and they have a child. He works full time for the WRP, lecturing and distributing party newspapers. Since his involvement with the radical left, his acting career has suffered.

Deirdre and their two children, Gemma, 18, and Luke, 15, live in the former matrimonial home, the shabby flat in the Kensington block once inhabited by the Princess of Wales. Like her royal ex-neighbour, Deirdre is planning to move, but to a bedsitter. She has put the flat on the market to pay off some large bills and is already threequarters of the way through another book, which she hopes will bring in some more cash. It is called *How to survive After Thirty-Five*, and she says she is writing it with the benefit of experience.





The wedding, 1962: bride and groom, stage left, with Sir Michael and Lady Redgrave and Vanessa. Right: Corin and Vanessa at a WRP conference, 1979.

TALKBACK

Looking for work

From Peter Davidson, The Kiln Barn, Pluckley, Kent.

I was profoundly irritated by Tessa Green's article of mawkish self pity (First Person, March 25). What is the use of higher education – of which she seems so proud – and fifty years of experience, which she acknowledges to be special, if one cannot discover the simple truth coined by that semi-literate Henry Ford: "Work lies all around us; it only becomes a job when somebody else gives us it to do"?

It is not a job which Ms Green wants, but work with other people. Disadvantaged groups of all types are keen to give us problems to solve, deadlines to meet and the exhaustion which comes from a hard day's work.

The ill-educated of limited experience can be expected to be put about by losing a job but that is not Ms Green's lot. Perhaps her real concern is the loss of privilege which high income brings? If such is the case, society's investment in her gives her a duty to use her education and experience to set about creating work for herself and jobs for the less well-educated and privileged.

The idea that anybody owes us a living is nonsensical but never more so when it is implied by those who, taking the advantages which society endows, regard their privilege as a right.

● We have received a number of offers of employment for Tessa Greene since we published her article and we will forward them to her.

Tinnitus relief

From Mrs Doreen Darby, 174 Surrenden Road, Brighton.

I am grateful to you for giving such generous space to my comments on relaxation for the relief of tinnitus (Talkback, Feb. 25). The response from your readers has been staggering. Within two weeks more than 400 had written to me and letters are still arriving.

Few mentioned loss of hearing, but nearly all wrote of the fluctuation in the volume of their head noises and commented that, having read of my own greatly increased tinnitus during a severe nervous illness, they recognized that the noises became far more noticeable and, in some cases, almost intolerable, when they were fatigued, worried or afraid.

Because tinnitus actually causes these states, it is not surprising that the sufferer finds himself on a treadmill. I am therefore more that ever convinced of the close connexion betwen stress and tinnitus. Even if the condition is linked with deafness, as in my own case, it seems that there can still be fluctuations and that stress will make the noises louder, although they may have been present for years.

Right to choose

From Mrs M. Robins, Bourton House, Bishops Cannings, Devizes, Wiltshire.

Please tell Mrs Simcock (Talkback March 18), and others in a similar position that they have an alternative. Most local authorities have very limited budgets for places in voluntary homes for mentally handicapped adults, but provided that they have a refusal to sponsor in writing from the Director of Social Services, they can still place privately.

The DHSS will regard Mrs Simcock's daughter as an adult in her own right, and will not take her parents' income into account in awarding benefits. She will therefore be eligible for what is known as the enhanced lodging rate, which can now come near to the full fees of an organization such as CARE. New regulations shortly to be introduced will improve these rates. She will be able to retain both attendance and mobility allowances, if eligible, and any necessary "top up" by her parents, perhaps in trust form, will be disregarded.

Perhaps not enough local authorities inform parents of this means of exercising their right to choose an alternative to their own residential accommodation. It also applies to the elderly, and to adults with other handicaps, whose families may have similar anxieties.

COMMENT

Scandal of the slum landlords

Many councillors have expressed concern for the homeless on the hustings, but ignore them in reality. Local authorities of all parties have turned Nelson's eye and allowed the homeless to live in squalid, unsafe, overcrowded insanitary rip-off joints. Simultaneously, landlords have made riches from the DHSS out of the plight of the most vulnerable in our society.

Recently, a private members' Bill beat hostile government whips with a majority of 100 to nil, designed to compel local authorities to demand that landlords set minimum standards of safety and decency in their accommodation. Local authorities have the authority to do this at the moment but either through torpor or ignorance have failed to apply the law.

If the Bill is not sat on by the Government, or beaten by a June election, it will rectify many of the loopholes in our crazy housing legislation which presently allows both idle landlords and authorities to do nothing. Laws are meant to be clear, concise and obeyed; much housing legislation is confused, imprecise and ignored. This brings the law into disrepute.

Shameful conditions are not confirmed to the inner cities. Recently in Oxford, a racket was exposed involving squalid accommodation and a gross waste of DHSS money.

In what the Labour-controlled Oxford City Council optimistically called "a guest house" in Iffley Road, Oxford, an alcoholic can expect a room with three others and a caterer's bean can as a privy. Eleven adults and six children share six rooms. This house is still operating today, and the landlord's annual income is likely to be about £150,000 per annum, payable by the DHSS. It is estimated that Oxford DHSS alone is paying nearly £400,000 a year to private landlords to house the homeless.

The council admitted that some of the houses used in multiple occupation had been operating without rudimentary planning permission since 1965.

Officers advising the councillors appeared not to understand the existing powers available to deal with the city's homeless. Officers seemed not to appreciate that grants of up to 75 per cent are presently available from the Government for renovations, or the council could undertake the work and send landlords the bill.

In Oxford's case, the story is that of confusion, complacency, bureaucratic bungling, no initiative and no political will. Recently the authority asserted that "present policies are considered to be adequate and the real problem is that of staffing".

Charities for the homeless say that the conditions obtaining in Oxford are typical elsewhere.

This Bill obliges landlords to attend to fire safety. Presently lives are at risk and many have already been lost. Recently five people died in Clacton and 10 people died in an overcrowded Kilburn hostel. In 1981 eight people died in a fire in Notting Hill. In all cases the fire precautions were inadequate.

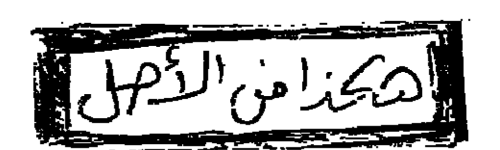
The Government opposes the Bill because of shortage of money. The problem is colossal. There are 139,000 houses in multiple occupation in England providing accommodation for 500,000 people and 85 per cent require urgent attention.

The Government should reconsider. Social security is providing slum landlords with millions enabling them to provide destitutes with dirty beds in overcrowded hovels. It is scandalous that these funds are not better deployed.

Further, Michael Heseltine, when Secretary of State for the Environment, blamed the local authorities for underspending on their capital programmes and implored them to spend on capital projects.

The Government should consider that the Bill might improve dreadful housing conditions, save lives, and even provide vital jobs in the construction industry.

Tom Benyon
The author is Conservative MP for Abingdon.





THE TIMES DIARY

Paper chase

The Guardian has just invaded Moscow. Lacking a correspondent in the Soviet capital, the paper decided to send 14 specialists there for a week. Chaos ensued. While visiting journalists are usually given access in high places, to the annoyance of resident hacks, the *Guardian* team were treated to the Russian run-around. The education correspondent was given an appointment at the Ministry of Culture, where they said education was nothing to do with them. Jill Tweedie told the Russians she was interested in women's affairs. Her programme for the week was one visit to a kindergarten. The local government correspondent was also allowed only one appointment, with the deputy mayor of Moscow who, he was told, could be expected to answer questions about everything from housing to sewerage.

No one loses them all, though. Polly Toynbee asked for an interpreter at a local court, and was eventually given an English-speaking Russian who turned out to be a dissident recently on hunger strike to join his wife in America. Toynbee spent her time taking down his story, and ignored the court proceedings.

Slow but Shaw

Michael Holroyd has been working on the biography of George Bernard Shaw since 1976. It is not quite true, he says, that Shaw wrote more in a day than he can manage to read, but if the letters alone were published "they would probably fill 30 volumes of 1,000 pages". Shaw wrote about 10 letters for every day of his life (ending a 50-pager with apologies for writing in haste) and scrawled addenda over the pre-printed cards he held ready to send to correspondents on a variety of subjects.

When it comes, Holroyd says, the biography will be "a miracle of comprehension. It took Shaw 90 years to live his life. I will take less than 10 years to write it, and the reader less than a month to read it".

In face of this mammoth effort, I blush to report what the late Rebecca West says about Holroyd in an interview to be broadcast on Radio 3 tonight. It is: "I do not know why people read Michael Holroyd's biographies. They are all as dull as ditchwater." Oh dear.

Down to earth

Just in case any loyal British Airways employees are getting out the red carpet, I have to warn them that the BA chairman, Sir John King, and his board of directors are not really going to drop in on Sunday. The confusion arises because a card sent to all BA staff and pensioners says that Sir John and the board "invite you to a private viewing of a short film to be screened at your home on Sunday, 10th April 1983 on ITV at approximately 12.52 pm. Dress optional". BA headquarters have been inundated with calls from people saying they cannot possibly entertain Sir John and the board at that time. "The idea was only to encourage our people to watch the first screening of our new Saatchi and Saatchi commercials", the BA *press office explain limply.*

Home cooking

Whenever I advertise the culinary creations of foreign chefs it is important to remember there is stiff competition at home, too. To celebrate National Eating Out Week, I pass on the following. From impoverished Scotland, Peter Barlow reports the Stag Hotel, Lochgilphead, offering Steak au Pauvre. John Elliott found the Duke of Buckingham pub in Villiers Street, SW1, listing Sweat and Sour Pork, while David Cargill tells me that the Blue Boar at Maldon, serves Codpiece and Chips. Bon appetit!

Long life

I have another story about Caspar Weinberger's adventures chez Katharine Hepburn to cap that of how the actress chased him out of the shower (Diary, April 4). The *future American defence secretary* offered his palm to be read by Katharine Hepburn's mother. The lady held it, gazed long and cast it down with a dismal groan. "Good heavens", cried Weinberger, "what's wrong?" "It's your life line", she said to his horror, "too long."

Ayer on hair

Britain's bestselling philosopher loves wisdom better than publicity. Sir Alfred Ayer's third marriage, on Tuesday, to Vanessa Lawson, former wife of the energy secretary, Nigel Lawson, was a low-key affair. To emphasise that this was no society wedding the couple chose as best man a punk rocker from Glasgow called Steven, Leader of the rock band Language. Steven was specially asked not to comb his hair for the ceremony.



Winnie the Pooh, whose earlier descents from honey-bearing trees were made by punctured balloon, can now claim to be world champion parachuting teddy bear. With his own chute 3 feet across, operated by a deadline attached to the aircraft, a 23-year-old Pooh 14 inches tall and weighing 1½ pounds fully kitted dropped 3,800 feet recently in Florida. It was the idea of Simon Torrens, owner of the One Sky kite shop in Stoke Newington, who admits the claim for a record bear jump may be contentious as "he was most definitely pushed."

PHS



George Walden was a young diplomat at the centre of the crisis when Britain expelled 105 Soviet diplomats in 1971. Last month he left the top planning job at the Foreign Office for politics and is free for the first time to comment on the lessons of the last 12 years

Let's stop this spy sickness

When Britain expelled 105 Soviet officials in 1971, we said we were doing it to improve Anglo-Soviet relations. Moscow found this hard to swallow; but curiously enough, we meant it.

The Russians have a problem about spying – they don't know when to stop. There are three main reasons for this addiction: their historical preoccupation with secrecy and security; the clandestine communist tradition, and the bureaucratic inertia of the Soviet system; and – until recently – the complacency and tolerance of the West.

The Russian giant, despite its size, has always been of a nervous disposition. The KGB has a host of worthy (if that is the word) ancestors. In the nineteenth century, the Tsars' domestic security needs fed the Russian appetite for intelligence-gathering abroad. Armies of agents were needed to track exiles and revolutionaries through the capitals of the liberal West. Leninist conspiratorial methods, and more than 60 years of communism have intensified this antique obsession. Today, the "needs" of the KGB are presumably still growing. The task of repression at home is not getting any easier, despite more sophisticated (though *no less ruthless) methods. The need* to monitor the activities of Soviet *émigrés* has also grown, one imagines, with the outflow of dissidents and Jews.

And then there is Soviet technological insecurity. As the Soviet economy flags, the pressures to keep abreast of the West by all available means increase, especially in defence. Whatever anyone says there is a world of difference between the average Western military attache *and his Soviet counterpart in the* GRU, who is trained to recruit and run agents.

Finally, and perhaps, most regrettably, there is little sign that the paranoia which has characterized Soviet diplomacy for so long, and which motivates many of their offensive and subversive intelligence operations, is subsiding. Its main roots lie in the long-term weaknesses of the Soviet state and system themselves. The Soviet government, like all governments, has legitimate national security interests, and it would be wrong not to take full account of the effects of two world wars on the Russian psyche. But it is increasingly difficult to disentangle these interests from domestic insecurity *and crusading communism.*

All this perverts to a lamentable degree the work of Soviet diplomatic missions abroad. The simplest functions, for example the dissemination of the official Soviet view, or the routine tasks of diplomatic persuasion, are often approached, covertly, and performed by intelligence agents rather than diplomats. This reluctance to do anything straightforwardly is another aspect of insecurity. It is, incidentally, well known that many of the most able Russians are attracted into the intelligence services, in preference to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is a pity for them, and for East-West relations, that their talents are not given a nobler outlet.

It helps to understand Soviet motivations. But in this case to understand should not be to forgive. Britain's over-indulgent attitude to Soviet espionage in this country during the 1960s (a time when Harold Wilson aspired to a role on the East-West stage) led directly to the crisis of 1971. In the excitement of the time, the British press failed to underline sufficiently that these expulsions were as much a manifestation of national will as a precautionary security measure.

*The Russians attach both practi*cal and symbolic importance to intelligence matters. If they can succeed in bullying or cajoling us into tacitly accepting these activities on our soil, they will have achieved an important psychological step towards what is still the central Soviet policy aim in Europe: Finlandization. Moscow rightly sees this whole area as an accurate barometer of the West's will to resist, and we should see it primarily, though not solely, in the same terms.

To advise the Queen (as was done in 1969) to pardon a high grade professional spy, Kroger, in exchange for a young university lecturer guilty of some minor *misdemeanour but subjected* to harsh and cynical pressures by the KGB while in captivity, is to show the Russians that you attach greater importance to "maintaining good relations" with them than to principle and to national self respect. And, in the long run, you cannot buy good relations on these terms. The Soviet "victory" in the Brooke case was short-lived. The deep resentment over this humiliating episode helped to set the atmosphere for the 1971 expulsions.



Spies sent back to the cold: top, some of the Soviet officials expelled by Britain in 1971 board the ship Baltika; above, Russians expelled by France this week waiting for a special flight to Moscow

The firmness of the recent French action should also be seen primarily as a manifestation of the French national resolve to withstand insidious Soviet pressures in this sensitive area of sovereignty. I do not believe for a moment that Paris wants to sour the East-West atmosphere, any more than we did in 1971. The real lesson for us both is that such dramatic and diplomatically disruptive action would not be needed if western governments were more consistently firm. Britain's action in 1971 has not solved the problem: there can be no ultimate solution while East and West live in such different societies. But it brought a malignant area of our relations with Moscow under firm political control.

Governments of both parties have continued to operate the stringent ceilings laid down at that time, and the important "non-replacement" principle for those expelled. That Anglo-Soviet relations have not in fact improved as a result, has more to do with other factors (and most recently, Afghanistan) than with this overdue act of surgery.

Maybe it is still necessary (though I hope not) to nail the pseudo-sophisticated argument on "everybody knows that everybody does it". There can be no comparison between *intelligence agancies* operating from within closed societies against open societies and vice versa.

But we ourselves should be careful to keep it all in proportion. Soviet neurosis about espionage can be infectious. It is a debilitating disease, not least for normal diplomatic intercourse. It is also, of course, a highly emotive area: I myself confess to a wave of nausea at the mention of the name of Blunt, whose defenders in the art historical world should remember that he was still on Stalin's books at the height of the Zhdanov cultural purge. The academic atmosphere for his historian colleagues in Moscow at the time must have been a trifle less agreeable than that enjoyed by Blunt at the Courtauld Institute in London. (I once devised an imaginary punishment for Blunt: to spend his last days cataloguing a vast collection of socialist realist art in a remote Soviet province).

But we should keep Blunt and all the others in perspective, too. In its morbid fixation with these contemptible relics of the 1930s, as they die off one by one in well-deserved disgrace, the British press has failed to note that the tide of history is bringing an increasing number of important Soviet defectors, many from the KGB itself, to the West (which I suppose will do little to help Moscow's neurosis).

The prime western purpose, here, as elsewhere, must be to protect western interests. We must also try to persuade the Russians over the years to put the emphasis back where it belongs: on a civilized political dialogue. We must get them to understand that in military security as in the intelligence field, enough is enough. Manic over-insurance will not lead to a more secure or stable world, for them or for us.

Only two months ago, before I left the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for politics, I was in Moscow talking to my opposite numbers in the Soviet foreign ministry – hard men, but *highly intelligent and* unfailingly courteous. We did not agree on much, but the discussion was civil, and worthwhile.

More such exchanges, and fewer rows about spies, might be good for us all. The solution is in Moscow's hands. I even have a suspicion that some Soviet diplomats might agree with me.

The author, former head of the policy planning department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, is prospective Conservative parliamentary candidate for the new constituency of Buckingham. In 1971 he worked on the Foreign Office's Anglo-Soviet desk.

David Watt

Why we need to keep the Bomb

Would the world be a better and safer place without nuclear weapons? The Easter marchers obviously think so and it seems that President Reagan does, as well. In his "Star Wars" television address on March 23, he did not, it is true, go quite to the lengths of trying to abolish the bomb overnight, but he did hold out the prospect of making nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" by the expedient of inventing an impregnable defence against them and thus "paving the way for arms control measures to eliminate the weapons themselves".

On the face of it, the US Government is now officially committed, therefore, to sharing at least one axiom with the peace movement: the fewer nuclear bombs there are lying around, the less likely they are to be used; the most desirable state of affairs is one in which there are no nuclear weapons at all.

It is hard to argue with such a proposition these days without being instantly denounced as a war monger and fascist beast; but still, I must say that in the form I have just stated it (which is the form in which it is usually heard) the idea is sentimental, simplistic and dangerous.

"Why?" you may ask. "After all, you are always writing that nuclear weapons are extremely expensive and terribly destructive and both the US and the Soviet Union have far more of them than is necessary. You obviously agree that we should negotiate arms control agreements in order to save resources, and to *limit disaster* if war actually breaks out, and to unwind the dangerous psychological tensions and illusions that a competitive arms race creates. What is wrong, then, with looking forward hopefully to a day when these negotiations have been so successful that nuclear weapons have been abolished – or, to put it in Mr Reagan's way, to a day when the definitive answer has been found to them?"

God knows there is no great mystery about the answer after 40 years of argument on this subject, but its elements are worth repeating in the present hectic atmosphere. First of all, nuclear weapons, though unimaginably terrible, are still weapons; that is, they have been called into existence because men wish to advance their interests and to defend themselves and will always seek the most effective way of doing these things, including the use of force.

If, by some magic wand, we could "disinvent" nuclear weapons, we should not be able to prevent great powers attempting to further or defend their interests, either through the development of even more terrible weapons or perhaps by threats of so-called conventional war (which is now likely to be so much more destructive than the Second World War that it scarcely deserves the title "conventional").

What will restrain the actual use of force, in these circumstances? "A *new world order*", *perhaps*? Yes, a juster world and new international institutions with greater powers might help; but can one realistically see the Soviet and American governments allowing their freedom to be circumscribed by paper treaties or international bodies in a really serious conflict of interests?

What about moral restraint, then? Again, yes – but only up to a point. Morality has certainly been an important element in preventing the US from using atomic weapons when they could have done so with impunity in the late 1940s and 1950s. Even later – in Vietnam, when other considerations of prudence entered in – the ethical factor prevented the nuclear bombing of Hanoi and indeed ultimately caused the collapse of the US position.

The trouble is that we cannot be certain that the Russians would display similar squeamishness if there were no western nuclear weapons, or if they managed to solve the problem of shooting down American rockets with certainty before the Americans solved the problem of shooting down Soviet ones. In conventional situations when there has been no external constraint, such as Afghanistan or Eastern Europe, Soviet behaviour has been brutal.

This does not leave much to rely on except some form of deterrence. Four thousand years of experience show that the possession of a large conventional army, though certainly a help, is not always protection against aggressive powers, because the risks associated with losing a conventional war often seem less, at the outset, than the prospective gains of winning it. The vital question is whether nuclear deterrence is likely to do any better.

On this point, all we can say is that it has done remarkably well so far. There has been no nuclear war since 1945 and what is more this success has spilled over into the conventional field. The superpowers have been so afraid of the possibility that conventional confrontation would escalate to the nuclear level that they have so far shied away from situations that entail Russian and American troops fighting each other on the ground. The chances of this period of relative peace to have lasted so long if nuclear weapons had not been invented are slim.

Of course, *there is* a counter objection at this point and it is that the consequences of a failure of nuclear deterrence are so frightful that they outweigh the increased chances of nuclear or even conventional peace. An honest proponent of this line might say: "I would rather accept a high risk of another world war than an even infinitesimal risk of a nuclear holocaust". This is a matter of taste, and all I can say is that I don't agree.

Nor is it easy to see why the sheer numbers of nuclear weapons in the armoury of each side makes any difference to this part of the argument. A balanced reduction of numbers is a good thing for all sorts of reasons but it doesn't make the weapons any *less likely to* be used – until, that is, there are no nuclear weapons at all.

If this is right, President Reagan's vision of an infallible anti-ballistic missile system is an appalling one. It separates the United States from her allies, of course, because it raises the possibility of a war in Europe from which the Americans could stand aloof. More generally, though, the perfect ABM would be extremely destabilising. If one superpower possessed *it and the other did not* (a situation which in any case could not last more than a year or two) then one superpower would have the whip hand – which is all right if it's us, not so good if it's them. On the other hand, if both superpowers lose the capacity to destroy each other we are back to the 1930s and an era in which regional conflict forever threatens to escalate into conventional war on global levels – which may seem "tolerable" because political leaders *compare* it in their minds with a nuclear Armageddon.

Very few things in this world are wholly bad, and fear is not one of them. In 40 years fear of nuclear weapons has done more to undermine war as an instrument of policy than anything else in the history of mankind. Remove that fear and we are back to where we started.

The author is director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House. He writes here in a personal capacity.

Union reform: a Tebbit slow pedal

Mr Norman Tebbit today concludes his three-month-long "consultation exercise" on the Department of Employment's Green Paper, *Democracy in Trade Unions*. As such exercises go, it has been rather a one-side affair, quite simply because the unions refused to talk to him; on two occasions they spurned his written invitations.

Of necessity, therefore, Mr Tebbit has heard only one side of the argument, though he must be aware of the scale and nature of the opposition expressed by the TUC and the Labour Party. Practically all the employers and professional bodies submitting evidence have endorsed (with varying degrees of enthusiasm) his ideas about secret ballots before major strikes and for the election of union leaders.

There is less than unanimity over the proposal to change the basis of paying the Labour political levy from "opting out" to "opting in". And some employers want him to go much further, outlawing strikes in essential public services and making disputes procedures legally binding on employers and unions alike.

The Employment Secretary must now decide whether to go for a quick Bill before the general election, which he thinks will be in early October, or whether to husband what are seen as political "goodies" for the Conservative manifesto. The odds are that he will choose the latter.

Those who claim to have his ear expect the manifesto to contain a commitment for more legislation, not necessarily confined to the issues of ballots and the political levy.

There is ample precedent for going beyond the confines of a Green Paper, set by Mr Tebbit himself in his 1982 Employment Act, which bore almost no resemblance to the timid consultative document produced by his predecessor, Mr James Prior.

Working on the assumption that the election will be later this year, Mr Tebbit's political allies expect him to propose compulsory elections to the governing bodies of trade unions; secret ballots before strikes, not mandatory, but "triggered" by a minority of those affected by a dispute, and action to change to "opting in" on the political levy.

Mr Tebbit is under considerable pressure from a broad spectrum of employer opinion to curtail further the immunities enjoyed by the unions so that strikes in breach of agreed disputes procedures would put union funds at risk. In the new climate of opinion engendered by the water workers' strike, a commitment to make strikes in essential services much more difficult is expected. But it would fall short of actually outlawing them.

Should Mrs Thatcher decide to put off the election until the last possible moment next spring, the intervening parliamentary vacuum could be filled by a short Bill on strikes in the public sector – particularly gas, water and electricity.

Quite apart from the minister's own reluctance to legislate on the political levy ahead of the election, it would probably be impossible to steer a complex Bill on trade union democracy through the Commons in that time. Mr Tebbit's last Bill had to be guillotined, and legislative measures directed at the internal affairs of unions and at their umbilical cord to the Labour Party would certainly be resisted line by line by the Opposition.

Therein lies the contrast between previous legislation and proposals for new labour law reform. The 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts were directed at the actions of trade unions; it is now suggested that they should be punished for acts of omission rather than acts of commission. If they refuse to rewrite their rule books to follow Government-specified model procedures for the running of their affairs, they could face a battery of measures from old-fashioned fines and sequestration of funds to an outright takeover by an "outside authority".

Such a move would take the Government into a legal minefield. Some leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers, for example, want periodic elections for its top jobs. Other "coalfield barons", ensconced in power for the rest of their working life, have threatened to sue the union for breach of contract if they are compelled to offer themselves for re-election.

The upshot is that a rule change will be put to the NUM policy-making conference in three months' time that would oblige all full-time officials appointed after August 1 to stand for re-election every five years. Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing president, would remain undisturbed in the top job until he was 65 in the year 2004.

How would the Government legislate to compel him and others like him to resubmit themselves to the verdict of their members without attracting lawsuits and the obvious charge that it was trying to put its own "place men" in charge of the labour movement? The Green Paper has not touched this issue, and none of the friendly advice tendered to Mr Tebbit satisfactorily answers this point.

Yet it is not academic. The leadership of many large unions has just undergone, or is undergoing, radical change. Mr Sidney Weighell has just been replaced by a left-winger, Mr Jimmy Knapp, in the National Union of Railwaymen. Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, not regarded as a moderate, has taken over at the National Union of Public Employees. A member of the Labour Party national executive, Mr David Williams, has been elected next general secretary of Cohse. A new general secretary is currently being chosen for Nalgo, the local government union.

Their influence on trade union governing bodies (the most likely target for compulsory secret elections) is always strong, sometimes, paramount.

In its evidence on the Green Paper yesterday, the Institute of Directors supported the idea of reforming the internal affairs of unions, but suggested that on economic grounds Mr Tebbit ought to redirect his attention to cutting down to size the unions in public sector monopolies. Trade union democracy is fine for the manifesto, it was being privately suggested, because it should win votes. But it is fraught with *problems, some of* them only just beginning to emerge.

The directors expect much powerful talk from Mr Tebbit on putting the unions' house in order – but not much action this side of the election. And then someone else might be in charge at Caxton House, the Employment Department headquarters.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Philip Howard

So he writes Yinglish for a living?

Yiddish is one of the strongest and liveliest sources of new English, or Yinglish, partly because of the excellence of New York Jewish novelists. From gonef to kibitzer, Yinglish is continually enriching the language. Where would critics and other journalists be without chutzpa (though some of us are glad to write it rather than have to pronounce *it*) to describe the quality of rascally brazenness and shameless gall that shocks and amuses? You want an example of chutzpa? How about Hymie the Gonef? He broke the Eighth Commandment – by stealing the Bible.

Witty Leo Rosten has just published *Hooray for Yiddish!* with Elm Tree Books which surveys alphabetically, humorously, and learnedly the streams of Yinglish that are coming into the great sea of English. It is not just Yinglish vocabulary that we are adopting, but Yiddish grammatical structures, idioms, and deadpan Jewish humour. For example, consider the characteristic Yiddish usage of taking a predicate adjective or noun and sticking it right in front of the sentence for emphasis: Smart, he isn't. Beautiful, she's not. A genius, Harry isn't. Quick, the new technology ain't. Leo Rosten calls this idiom fronting. More solemn students of linguistics call it topicalization. I know Dickens used it occasionally, but it is a conspicuously Jewish idiom, and it adds to the varieties of emphasis and innuendo available in English.

"From that (this) he makes a living?" is a particular instance of fronting. A Jew asks his son, "Exactly what did Einstein do that was so smart?"

"Einstein revolutionized physics. He proved that matter is energy. That when light goes past the sun, it *bends*. That . . ."

"Awright, awright", said the old man. "But tell me: from that he makes a living?"

Another idiom of Yinglish that exemplifies the deadpan Jewish deployment of sarcasm is the trick of accusing somebody of idiocy by denying the obvious. Question: "How would you *like* an all-expenses-paid trip to Bermuda?" Answer: "I prefer to spend the winter in a foxhole in the Gray's Inn Road."

You can also accuse somebody of asininity by echoing a question. Question: "Don't you want to meet a wonderful boy and get married and have a fine family?" Answer: "No, I don't want to meet a wonderful boy and get married and have a fine family." (Meaning: How daft can you be to ask such an idiotic question?).

You can affirm indignation by repeating the question in the form in which it was asked, with varying intonational emphasis. Question: "Did you send your mother flowers on her birthday?" Answer: "Did I send my mother flowers on her birthday?" Rosten distinguishes eight separate meanings for that answer, depending on where you put the stress.

For example, if you put the accent on *flowers*, you imply, "Flowers *were just the beginning of* what I gave my mother on her birthday."

Another Yinglish idiom is repetition to escape the obvious and maximize persuasiveness: I'm going, I'm going. The difference between "You'll like it" and "You'll like it, you'll *like* it" is as monumental as the difference between plain and bloodless "I don't know" and "I don't know, I don't *know*", which is a defiant confession of ignorance. Hamlet also used repetition: I know, I *know*. But this kind of repetition for emphasis is characteristically Jewish, and its popularity is enriching Yinglish, and increasing the varieties of expression available to all of us.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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MARSHAL USTINOV'S THREAT

It was always to be expected that after Chancellor Kohl's victory in the West German elections the Soviet Union would set out to browbeat Western opinion. Before the elections Soviet spokesmen put the emphasis on sweet reasonableness in the attempt to persuade the Germans to elect a government that would not agree to having American intermediate range of nuclear missiles on its territory. Now that that ploy has failed, the stick has replaced the carrot. So there is no reason for surprise that the Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Ustinov, has been uttering dire warnings of what will happen if cruise and Pershing II missiles are deployed in Western Europe.

The precise nature of the warning may seem a little unexpected. Marshal Ustinov appeared to be trying to alarm the people of the United States just as much as their European allies. Not only did he say in his speech to East German soldiers on Wednesday that the United States would be "offering its Nato allies as targets for nuclear retaliation", but he went on to threaten that the Soviet Union would retaliate directly against American targets if it was attacked by Pershing II and cruise missiles from Western Europe.

It may not alarm European opinion as much as the Soviet Union might expect to be told that a nuclear war could not be confined to Europe. Not so long ago there was a flurry of anxiety in Europe – unjustified, but stimulated by some careless words from the President himself – that this might be precisely what the Reagan administration had in mind. So it might even be thought reassuring for Europe to be told by the Soviet Defence Minister that there is no such possibility. One of the original purposes of having intermediate range missiles in Western Europe was to couple the nuclear defence of Europe with that of the United States. That intention at least would seem to be achieved.

Possibly Marshal Ustinov was intending to weaken the confidence of America's European allies that the United States would be prepared to come to their aid: would it be credible for Washington to threaten to use intermediate range missiles for the defence of Europe if this would place American cities in jeopardy? But it is more probable that he was simply trying to spread a general state of alarm in the West.

The Nato countries should neither be deflected from their existing policy by Marshal Ustinov's speech, nor should they engage in a slanging match with him. Nothing that he said changes the underlying realities. These are that it would be in the best interests of both sides to negotiate a reasonable agreement at Geneva, that the West should negotiate only an agreement that is reasonable – that is one that provides for a balance of forces – and that in the absence of such agreement the missiles should and will be deployed in Western Europe.

Although it would be in the interest of the Soviet Union to reach a settlement, there can be no certainty that its leaders appreciate that. Whether they do may well not be apparent for some months: that they are taking a tough stance at this stage should neither induce the West to weaken its stance nor cause it to give up the quest as hopeless.

But just as the West is questioning whether the Soviet leaders really want an agreement, so Moscow may be wondering whether the West does. It would not be a justified anxiety – there is no reason to suspect that the United States is not negotiating in good faith at Geneva – but it may exist none the less. So it is important that Westeern leaders should take every opportunity to reassure the Soviet Union on this score, not by making feeble and foolish concessions but by a temperate firmness. It will also be reassuring to European opinion the more it is made abundantly plain that the Western purpose is negotiation not propaganda.

If the West were now to tremble at Marshal Ustinov's words, however, that would make an agreement less not more likely. Why, the Soviet leaders would ask themselves, should they concede anything if the cruise and Pershing II missiles would never be deployed in Western Europe anyway? So there should be no question of withdrawing conditions which have always been considered fundamental. The task now should not be to soften the conditions which the President has laid down, but to find a meeting place within that framework.

It ought not to be too difficult, given a willingness on both sides to reach an accord. But if it does prove impossible the cause of peace will best be served by going ahead with the deployment of the missiles. Peace depends not so much upon the level of armaments as upon preserving a balance and the confidence that neither side would act insanely.

NORTHERN IRELAND'S SHOP WINDOW

The manufacturing part of the Northern Ireland economy is more or less flat on its back (the total number of the unemployed in the province actually exceeds the number at work in the manufacturing sector), the Provisional IRA is still very much in the field, and what the world understands as a political settlement is as unrealizable as ever. Yet, as our Belfast correspondent reports, official bodies there are preparing a special push to persuade the outside world of Ulster's advantages for business investment and its charms as a place for a nice holiday. What is more they are quite right to do so.

In season and out of season the inherent strengths and graces of Ulster deserve to be proclaimed. they have been masked but they have not been shattered by suppressed rebellion and political turmoil. They include a well educated and industrious workforce, with a record as measured by the frequency of industrial disputes a good deal better than that either in the island to the east or in the republic to the south; an excellent infrastructure for transport and communications; an openness to the arts, especially in the fields of poetry and the performing arts; a gentle landscape of hills, streams and lakes, and a coastline of imperishable grandeur.

When it comes to attracting tourists Northern Ireland and the Republic would do well to pull together. Both have had something of a slump to which the Republic's now overpriced currency has contributed, as has terrorism and the reputation it gets a place. In so far as the two parts of Ireland are in competition for the same pool of tourists Northern Ireland now has a price advantage in tourist-sensitive items like petrol, food and drink, thanks largely to the swingeing consumer taxes that Irish governments have felt constrained to impose. Indeed, Northern Ireland's busiest traffic in visitors takes the form of bulk shopping expeditions from across the border. The shopkeepers of Newry grow fat while those of Dundalk cry to their ministers for protection. But temporary movements in relative attraction should not be allowed to interfere with cooperative action by the tourist agencies both sides of the border to drum up business for Ireland.

The competition for inward investment on the other hand is stark, and here the Republic has had it very much its own way for a decade and more. In the six years 1975-80 the Republic secured 416 new investment projects from overseas (excluding the United Kingdom) yielding 66,000 jobs; Northern Ireland 18 projects with 7,500 jobs; and Scotland, for comparison, 37 projects with 7,000 jobs.

Many factors underly this variety of performance including the psychological effects of terrorism, the professionalism of the Republic's promotional machine and the advantage it derives from having its own representation abroad. But by common consent most of the strength of the magnet has come from the tax and other incentives offered by the Republic of Ireland. Profits attributable to manufactured exports were wholly and indefinitely exempt from taxation, until the EEC rumbled the practice. At the beginning of 1981 that was replaced by an all-round 10 per cent rate of corporation tax. Although the many and varied grants and exemptions available in Northern Ireland would sometimes add-up in value to the Republic's offering, they did not have the simple attraction of a tax holiday. Mr Prior has now at last matched that with a new package of which the centrepiece is corporation tax relief of up to 80 per cent on approved projects. With that in the briefcase the province's industrial promoters can take to the road with rather more confidence.

Something else happened in Belfast recently which may not find a place in a salesman's kit but it is of more import to the community than anything to do with investment incentives. The recently appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr Cahal Daly, gave an address in the Anglican cathedral of St Anne's just before Easter and spoke in accents of magnanimity and justice truly worthy of his office.

He said Unionists were justified in believing in their right and duty under the law to defend the political institutions embodying their convictions against the threat of overthrow by armed uprising. He said there are people, not all of them Unionists, who choose policing as a career of service to the whole Northern Ireland community. He said that for all its faults "the Stormont regime had notable successes and achievements to its credit"; at the level of administration Catholics often experienced understanding and cooperation. He said it was his conviction that if the paramilitary republicans were to call off their violence "the desire for peace among both Nationalists and Unionists is so strong and the instinct for fairness and justice among Protestants is so widespread that a just settlement could be agreed more quickly than the sceptics believe". He also called on Protestants – for he spoke with balance – to recognize Catholic grievances and sensitivities.

This was more than the rhetoric of reconciliation. It was the courageous and sympathetic testimony of a Roman Catholic churchman to what is good and valid in Ulster Protestantism. Real respect was there. It demands, and surely will not be denied, reciprocation.

Public sector strikes

From Mr M. R. Field

Sir, Lord Campbell of Alloway (March 15) is absolutely correct when he states that legal imposition of a "no strike" clause would not be viable without mandatory arbitral machinery. However, there should be no need to get to that stage, given the correct attitudes of both sides.

The Ministry of Defence Staff Association was born in 1981 because many non-industrial civil servants in the Ministry of Defence believed that strike action (dictated in that year by the central Civil Service unions) was wrong in such vital areas as defence. Amongst its main aims the association seeks to negotiate a "no strike" agreement, *in return for statutory safeguards on pay*. I underline the latter because it must be emphasized that it has been successive governments, both Labour and Conservative, who unilaterally abrogated the long established arrangements for determining Civil Service pay.

Whether these were necessarily good for the economic health of the country is not directly relevant to the matter under discussion, but when honoured by both parties they worked satisfactorily. There is now such a climate of distrust that no such arrangement could work, and therefore an agreement *legally binding on both sides would seem to* be the only solution.

There are undoubtedly many public service employees who would willingly sign a "no strike" agreement if they could be assured that the government of the day would not seek to make them the example to others of the virtues of pay restraint.

The present Government would succeed much better with its employees if it gave an indication of being willing to move in that direction: regrettably it does not. In fact the Prime Minister has gone on record as saying that "no strike" agreements can prove expensive. Nothing like as expensive as prolonged industrial action, I suggest, and in the longer term far more healthy for industrial relations, which have reached a sorry state in nearly all public service areas.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
MICHAEL R. FIELD,
Ministry of Defence Staff Association,
368A Upper Richmond Road West,
East Sheen, SW14.

Police and liberty

From Mr Charles Cory-Wright

Sir, You report today (March 30) an assurance by the Home Secretary that the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill will "not allow random searches for incriminating evidence or the production of confidential records which would not be admissible in evidence".

This assurance would be more reassuring were *illegally obtained* evidence not currently admissible (unless a judge exercises his discretion to exclude it). The Bill attempts to revise this situation by asking the judge to exercise his discretion *before* charge: on an ex-parte application for an order to search for that incriminating evidence. If he gives this order, does this affect judicial discretion to exclude at trial? And should there not be blanket exclusion of illegally obtained evidence (as defined by common law at the moment) anyway?

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES CORY-WRIGHT,
Tilhill House,
Tilford,
Surrey.
March 30.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Balancing act on nuclear weapons

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, I believe most people would agree with the general tone and temper of your excellent leader of April 5, subject, perhaps, to the following mental reservations.

Always provided that each side possesses the assured capacity to annihilate the other on a "second strike" – which is the present and the likely future position – it does not seem to matter very much whether the USSR has a strategic "preponderance" over the USA or not.

Then again, as regards "intermediate" weapons in Europe, is it necessary for us to match the SS20s missile for missile? Even if the Russians retain sufficient capacity to *wipe out many major towns in* Western Europe, surely all we want as a "deterrent" is sufficient (invulnerable) weapons to be certain of eliminating (say) Leningrad, Minsk and Kiev on a second strike.

The "numbers game", in other words, is really rather silly. But if we must play it there is every logical reason why at least some account should be taken of the nuclear weapons of the UK and of France. After all, though we maintain that they are "strategic", they would undoubtedly be used in retaliation if the SS20s were ever employed against Western European targets, so they are, presumably, just as "intermediate", in practice, as cruise, or Pershing 2s, to say nothing of US SLBMs assigned to Nato.

What is now patently foolish is the continued maintenance by Nato of no fewer than 6,000 so-called "tactical" nuclear weapons, which should be greatly reduced, if not withdrawn altogether. Regarded as first or as second-strike weapons they are clearly self-defeating, and the same applies to the Russian equivalent.

Finally, if the American Administration, perhaps under the influence of Congress, is induced to moderate its present plans for an enormous increase in its nuclear arsenal and to devote – along with us – the money saved to a strengthening of our "conventional" defences, there might be some prospect of achieving eventually a genuine overall "balance" that could virtually eliminate the possibility of any major East/West conflict.

Yours faithfully,
GLADWYN,
Bramfield Hall,
Halesworth,
Suffolk.
April 6.

Deported Romanian

From Prince Alexandre Nicolaevitch Galitzine

Sir, I read with avid interest Count Tolstoy's letter of March 30 concerning the victims of Eastern European totalitarianism.

It is entirely lamentable that Mr Papusoiu was returned to what must surely be a fate worse than death in the present Roumania (a fate perhaps worse than a lifetime of *la cuisine anglaise*).

England's record, as I well know, is deplorable in its treatment of refugees. After the Russian debacle of 1917, what did England do? It was certainly instrumental in bringing about the death of our Imperial Family by its dilatoriness and lack of moral courage in not acting promptly to save them. It gave grudgingly asylum to a mere handful of emigrés (those with close ties to the British Royal House) and, furthermore, by its refusal to support financially *l'armée blanche*, and its subsequent sending of an expeditionary invasion force to the Russian homeland, it ruined the White cause and transformed wrongly the Red Army into being the true saviours of Russia, fighting to protect the homeland.

All of Stalin's subsequent dealings with the West were, in this light, right and proper. He alone understood the treachery and hypocrisy of England. *Et voilà* Yalta!

England has the melancholy responsibility for the initial growth and proliferation of communism today. And a responsibility, therefore, towards its wretched victims.

Yours faithfully,
ALEXANDRE GALITZINE,
40 Avenue President Wilson,
Paris XVI,
France.
March 30.

Design for living

From Mr B. P. Smith

Sir, I have just caught up with the latest correspondence in your columns on design education and, as a recent Professor of Design Management at the Royal College of Art, would like to make a point.

All the time that art-and-design are lumped together like William-and-Mary or fish-and-chips, so each will damage its ability to stand on its own. Where can most young people study design except at colleges of art-and-design?

Of course manufacturing industries suspect the products of such places. The way to achieve a better recognition of design as a value-adding resource is to get it out of the art colleges.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN P. SMITH,
Flat 13,
Old Court House,
Old Court Place,
Kensington, W8.
March 29.

Funeral of a spy

From Mr Stewart Foster

Sir, Was it purely coincidental, I wonder, that the funeral of the late Professor Anthony Blunt took place on the Wednesday of Holy Week, traditionally called "Spy Wednesday"?

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
STEWART FOSTER,
29 Bramley Road, N14.
March 30.

Television costs at breakfast time

From the Managing Director of BBC Television

Sir, Your leader of April 6 misjudges both the intention and the impact of BBC *Breakfast Time*.

As far as we can tell, in excess of six million people watch *Breakfast Time* each week, at a production cost to the BBC of a little over £6m annually.

In other words, the BBC is providing the additional service *Breakfast Time* for around £1 per year per viewer reached – money which is being found from existing resources released as a result of overseas sales and the streamlining of our efforts.

This is not only extremely cost-effective television broadcasting, but also – to judge from what our viewers tell us – new programming which is thought both enjoyable and highly effective.

Your leader makes the tacit and mistaken assumption that popularity is not the province of public-service broadcasters. *Breakfast Time* has proved that it is possible to be popular whilst being informative.

Yours faithfully,
AUBREY SINGER,
Managing Director,
BBC Television,
BBC Television Centre, W12.
April 6.

From The Managing Director of HTV Limited

Sir, In your excellent coverage of the Camden Lock saga a fundamental issue has escaped comment.

In ITV terms TV-am is a small company. The publicity attracted by the well-known screen personalities involved in the station creates an unwarranted impression of size and influence.

The commercial reality is that if TV-am achieved their reported target of £20m income this year, that would represent about 2½ per cent of ITV advertisement revenue.

This positions TV-am in capacity and influence as similar to one of ITV's smaller regional companies. Against that background it cannot be viable to employ over 300 staff (many earning special rates of pay for working unsocial hours), mount an essential supporting news-gathering operation independently of ITN resources, service the capital invested in a most handsome television centre and produce some 19 hours per week of live programmes offering overall appeal to a UK network breakfast audience whose understandably small numbers are already divided by BBC competition.

When the BBC took the decision to compete for the breakfast television audience, the availability of impressive resources already serving existing television and radio channels presented a challenge that a small ITV unit could hardly hope to meet on its own.

At that point the concept of TV-am as a viable sixteenth ITV company competing for advertisement revenue with 15 others and providing a UK network service seven days a week required reappraisal. It still does, in my view.

Yours faithfully,
RON WORDLEY,
Managing Director,
HTV Limited,
The Television Centre,
Cardiff.
April 6.

Christians and Jews

From Dr John Searle

Sir, Your editorial, "Jesus was a Jew" (April 2) rightly condemns the organized Church for 2,000 years of antisemitism. While nothing can justify such treatment of God's ancient people by his Church, you fail to grasp the fundamental point of tension between Jew and Christian.

Certainly Jesus was a Jew – but because he claimed to be the Jews' Messiah, they themselves rejected him. From that point on, Christian and Jew inevitably took separate roads – the one rejoicing that the Messiah had come, the other longing that he might come.

The Apostle Paul was well aware of this divergence when he wrote to the Church at Ephesus. How, he asks, may Jew and Gentile be reconciled? His answer is that they must first be reconciled to God. "For he (that is Jesus) is our peace, who has made us both one, and has broken down the dividing wall of hostility . . . that he might reconcile us both to God in one body through the cross, thereby bringing hostility to an end".

What then is the way forward now? First, Christians need to ask forgiveness, both of God and the Jews, for centuries of wrongdoing. Secondly, we must try to demonstrate that pattern of love which Christ gave us. But thirdly, the Church must humbly insist that Jesus is what the Jewish leaders of old condemned him for claiming to be – the Son of God. Just as to many a Gentile such a claim is foolishness so to many a Jew it remains a stumbling block.

The job of the Church is both to preach and to live the gospel of Jesus Christ. In the past she has often denied that gospel by the use of force and the courting of privilege.

Today, she may also deny it, not by forgetting that Jesus was a Jew, but by no longer proclaiming that he is the Saviour of the world. It is a Saviour, one who can reconcile them to God, that both Jew and Christian need.

Yours faithfully
JOHN SEARLE,
8 Thornton Hill,
Exeter,
Devon.

From the Dean of Ripon

Sir, For the next year it would require only a very slight modification of the third Good Friday collect to meet the need indicated by Dr Phillips (March 31).

Merciful God,
who made all men and hate nothing that you have made:
you desire not the death of a sinner
but rather that he should be converted and live.
Have mercy upon us,
and upon your ancient people the Jews,
and upon all who have not known you
or who deny the faith of Christ crucified;
take from us all ignorance, hardness of heart and contempt for your word,
and so fetch us home to your fold
that we may be made one flock under one shepherd;
through Jesus Christ our Lord.

This is based on the Alternative Service Book version, but a similar adaptation of the Book of Common Prayer is possible.

Yours,
EDWIN Le GRICE,
The Minster House,
Ripon,
North Yorkshire.

Teacher training

From Mr Michael J. Wilmott

Sir, The protestations of Mr K. L. Gardner and Professor Browne concerning their experience of the fairness of teacher training selection procedures (March 28) would be more credible but for the notable absence of any indication by them as to the substantive *criteria* by which candidates are selected.

No doubt most institutions – especially self-governing monoliths, such as Departments of Education – habitually proceed on the assumption that their particular methods of selection are the best and fairest, whatever the statistical evidence as to the latter that may be presented from outside research. In this case there appears to be a significant discontinuity between the experience of your two correspondents and recent indications that up to a quarter of candidates accepted for teacher training ultimately prove unsuitable for their proposed career.

In the light of my own experience of the selection methods of education faculties I think I may be forgiven for treating the comments of Mr Gardner and Professor Browne with a greater degree of scepticism than most.

I have been a candidate for teacher training at two separate institutions in two consecutive years. I possess two History degrees and am about to present a PhD thesis. More important, however, at the time of my last interview I had gained nearly two years of experience in actual teaching at private schools.

Both my applications, aimed at consolidating my expertise in teaching, were unsuccessful. Perhaps the type of experience I put forward does not count in departments of education. Or perhaps such departments are inundated with candidates of (as Mr Gardner suggests) 21 or 22 years of age with similar qualifications and experience to my own? If not, perhaps your two correspondents or one of their *colleagues could suggest what* criteria are in fact used in selecting suitable trainee teachers?

Whatever these criteria may be, however, they appear to have been less than successful in preventing the injection into the system of a significant number of poor teachers. The resistance of your correspondents to such facts and their refusal to accept the inadequacy of the existing selection system implied by the facts suggests nothing so much as the efforts of Ptolemaic astronomers to sustain an outmoded geocentric cosmology by "saving the phenomena".

As indicated in your leader on this subject of last week (March 22), more will be required to overturn the prejudices of an educational establishment so convinced of its own rectitude than the vague "powers of persuasion" on the part of the Secretary of State for Education by which Sir Keith Joseph's White Paper appears to envisage the accomplishment of change.

Yours etc,
MICHAEL J. WILMOTT,
4 Denison Close,
Hampstead Garden Suburb, N2.

Elgin marbles

From Dr Rowland J. Mainstone

Sir, In Athens recently I was shown the present state of the exemplary work of repairing the damaged marble blocks of the Erechtheion and re-erecting them in a manner more faithful to the original state of the monument. One major difficulty remains.

A column and an architrave block from the north corner of the east portico are missing – part of the Elgin collection in London. Completion of this corner is essential, both for the aesthetic unity of the monument and for its future structural safety. The missing column and architrave could be replaced by copies. But the reinstatement of the originals would be far preferable.

I was therefore very disappointed to see, on my return, your report of the reply of the Minister for the Arts to a question in the House on the Elgin collection on March 7. Hansard confirms that no distinction was then made between these purely architectural members and the sculptures that form the major part of the collection. Retention of the latter in London was justified on the grounds that, if they were returned to Greece, they would merely move from one museum to another.

There is no such justification for retaining the purely architectural items. Any loss that we might suffer by handing them back would, I feel, be greatly outweighed by the gain on the Acropolis. I hope that the Minister will think again before it is too late.

Yours faithfully,
ROWLAND MAINSTONE,
20 Fishpool Street,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.
March 25.

Burial procedure for stillborn

From Mr David P. McNaughtan

Sir, With reference to Mr Richardson's letter of March 31 on the burial of stillborn babies I feel I must correct the writer's impression that it is "particularly difficult . . . to arrange burial in consecrated ground".

My wife and I recently had the sadness of a stillborn daughter and both my church, the Church of Scotland, and the local Anglican church at Wadhurst were fully co-operative in arranging her burial on consecrated land in Wadhurst churchyard.

The assumption is pernicious that with a stillbirth there is something second-class about the baby. The arrangements for the burial, whether privately or by the hospital authorities, should command the same consideration as for any other individual. I appreciate that in the latter case there are cash restraints, but they should never lead to the support of the practice of the euphemistically named "tandem burials".

Yours faithfully,
D. McNAUGHTAN,
Watergate,
Wadhurst,
Sussex.

From Mr Christopher Hurst

Sir, The letter from Mr P. J. Richardson (March 31) illuminating a twilight zone between life and death which few of us know anything about, is full of wisdom and Christian charity. But how surprising that when a stillborn baby is placed in the coffin of an adult this is thought to cause more distress to the adult's relatives than to the baby's parents.

If I were the parent of a stillborn child I would not welcome this *seeming annihilation of the spiritual* identity of a creature of my flesh and blood (no separate funeral service); the accident of being unbaptised is surely no bar to paradise for the stillborn.

On the other hand, having a totally innocent baby for company in *my* coffin when I am dead would seem to me highly propitious.

Yours etc,
CHRISTOPHER HURST,
5 Brookway,
Blackheath, SE3.

Fading in the hills

From Dr M. Hughes

Sir, Patricia Clough reports (feature, March 25) that those anxious to reserve minority languages in Europe are looking to Wales as a model of successful language conservation.

If so, they are making a serious mistake. The many and various measures adopted here over the last 20 or so years have failed totally to *halt the decline of Welsh*, now spoken by about 18 per cent of the population. As Ms Clough admits, the language is "fading in the hills but has become terribly chic in the middle class suburbs . . ." Quite so. Like all middle-class fads, this latest is likely to disappear as quickly as it came.

There is another side to the coin. Your issue of March 23 reported the worryingly poor performance of Welsh schoolchildren, who, at 15 years of age, "scored bottom of all regions on all scales, normally by a considerable margin". One reason for this may be the fact that, of all the regions in the United Kingdom, it is only in Wales that many of those involved in the education system see its main purpose as the preservation of the Welsh language and subordinate all other considerations to this in, for example, the selection of teachers or the organization of secondary education.

Among the policies pursued in Wales at present, only one shows some signs of success, the unjust and *unjustified* discrimination against non Welsh-speakers in important fields of employment. It is this which has led the middle classes to become converts to Welsh; by supporting the language, they hope to obtain advantage for themselves and their children. One wonders how long this will last when they see their children emerging from school semi-literate in two languages.

Yours faithfully,
M. HUGHES,
Larne,
North Road,
Aberystwyth, Dyfed.

Teams on transfer

From Mr Richard P. B. Barber.

Sir, There is, I believe, a very simple method of solving professional soccer's present crisis: immediately institute a system of 50 per cent promotion, 50 per cent relegation in all divisions.

Almost every team in the League would eventually get to play in the higher echelons, thereby creating *crowd interest and support* at grounds all over the country. Managers could take a longer term view and good young players might be encouraged to stay with a club. It is likely that transfer fees would stay down as a consequence.

It is not a very original idea; I think that it was first proposed by the great Chapman, manager of Arsenal, before the last war.

Yours etc,
RICHARD BARBER,
12B Edith Terrace, SW10.
March 25.

Sea fever

From Mr David Moss

Sir, "Deep sea merchant crews are entitled to one day off for every two days worked, whereas ferry crews have one and a half days off for every day worked." (*The Times*, April 6).

Good grief!

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MOSS,
4 Melina Place, NW8.
April 6.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 7: His Excellency the Thai Ambassador and Mom Luang Hiranyika Wannamethee, His Excellency the High Commissioner for St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, the Lord and Lady Dacre of Glanton, Admiral of the Fleet the Lord and Lady Lewin, Sir Alex and Lady Jarratt, Mrs Rosalind Goodfellow and Mr and Mrs Alan Ayckbourn have left the Castle.

The Sultan of Oman visited The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh today and remained to luncheon.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 7: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, on behalf of The Queen, this morning took the Lord High Admiral's Divisions at Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Devon (the Earl of Morley), the Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command (Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi) and the Captain, Britannia Royal Naval College (Captain T. M. Bevan, RN).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Richard Carew Pole, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 7: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Glasgow and was received on arrival at Glasgow Airport by the Lord Lieutenant for the City of Glasgow (Councillor Michael Kelly, The Right Hon The Lord Provost).

Her Royal Highness presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Scottish Children's League, held at the City Chambers, and was later entertained at luncheon by the Right Hon The Lord Provost.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this afternoon presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wills.

Princess Alexandra will name the first of a new class of Royal Navy Patrol Craft, built for service with the Hongkong Squadron, at the Hall Russell Shipyard in Aberdeen, Scotland, on June 30.

Princess Alexandra will be present at the reception being held at the RYS Castle, Cowes, Isle of Wight, to open the 1983 Champagne Mumm Admiral's Cup series on July 26.

Viscountess Boyd of Merton wishes in future to be known as Patricia, Viscountess Boyd of Merton.

A memorial service for Mr Ian Gray will be held in Llandaff Cathedral at 3pm today.

Requiem Mass will be celebrated in Westminster Cathedral on Tuesday, April 12, at noon, for Archbishop Hyginus E. Cardinale. The bishops of England and Wales will concelebrate with the Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, Archbishop Bruno B. Heim. The Bishop of Leeds, the Right Rev William Gordon Wheeler, will give the address.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon W. H. Smith and Miss S. S. Anlauf
The engagement is announced between William Henry, eldest son of Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, of The Manor House, Hambleden, Buckinghamshire, and Sara Suzanne, daughter of Mr Joseph F. Anlauf, of Palos Verdes Estates, California, and Mrs Suzanne K. Anlauf, of Oak Park, Illinois.

Mr C. J. R. V. Baker and the Hon Anne Colville
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of the late Major Valentine Baker and of Mrs Baker, of Two Ways House, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Anne, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Clydesmuir, Langlees House, Biggar, Lanarkshire.

Mr P. R. Pentecost and Miss A. H. Gingell
The engagement is announced between Philip Roy, elder son of Mr D. C. Pentecost, of St Austell, Cornwall, and Alexandra Helen, daughter of Air Chief Marshal Sir John and Lady Gingell, of Houthem St Gerlach, The Netherlands.

Mr J. Brooke-Smith and Miss A. W. Rhodes
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs Brian Brooke-Smith, of Widdington, Saffron Walden, Essex, and Wendy, daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Rhodes, of Ashdon, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Mr N. J. Calver and Miss J. M. Hill
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of the Rev S. B. and Mrs Calver, of Taunton, Somerset, and Judith, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. W. Hill, of Reigate, Surrey.

Dr R. E. Dreaper and Mrs A. J. Gardiner
The engagement is announced between Richard Edmund Dreaper, of Winchester, and Annabella Jane Gardiner, of Archers Green, Hertfordshire.

Captain I. McC. Jacob and Miss H. M. Ratcliff
The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs William Jacob, of Brook House, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Helena, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ernest Ratcliff, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

Mr M. H. C. Lewis and Miss S. M. J. Strong
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Lieutenant-Colonel St H. W. T. Lewis and Mrs Lewis, of Newton Reigny, Penrith, Cumbria, and Jane, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs J. A. Strong, of Trinity, Edinburgh.

Mr K. Lynch and Miss S. Hardie
The engagement is announced between Kieron, son of Mrs Julia Lynch, of Woodcote, Oxfordshire, and the late Captain Martin Lynch and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hamish Hardie, of Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire.

Mr H. T. McMahon and Miss J. P. Vellacott
The engagement is announced between Harry, son of Mr and Mrs H. McMahon, of Chicago, United States, and Jacqueline, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Vellacott, of Winchester, Hampshire.

Mr P. J. J. Medley and Miss J. A. Curtin
The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs G. J. Medley, of Tisbury, Wiltshire, and Julie, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Curtin, of Walsall Wood, West Midlands.

Mr J. A. L. Morgan and Miss L. S. Henderson
The engagement is announced between Julian Armitage Lewis, son of Mr and Mrs Howard Morgan, of Hamilton, Bermuda, and Lindsay Susan, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Robin Henderson, of 29 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh.

Mr D. H. Oram and Dr W. J. Gallagher
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs D Oram, of Ton-Pentre, Mid-Glamorgan, and Jayne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. P. Gallagher, of Biddenham, Bedfordshire.

Mr A. C. Speirs and Miss D. L. Norman
The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. R. Speirs, of Mickleham, Surrey, and Deborah, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. L. Norman, of Cranleigh, Surrey.

Mr D. C. Vigar and Miss M. A. Barber
The engagement is announced between David, son of the Rev Dr C. H. and Mrs Vigar, of Eastbourne, and Madeeleine, daughter of the late Mr D. M. Barber and Mrs P. Hucker, of Redhill, Surrey.

Mr N. G. Walker and Miss A. F. Bushby
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Granville, only son of Mr and Mrs P. G. Walker, fo Thackley, Bradford, and Annabel Frances, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. N. Bushby, of Funchal, Maideira.

Mr H. Walker and Miss C. Frost
The engagement is announced between Hedley, son of Mr and Mrs M. F. Walker, and Carol, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. B. Frost.

Mr H. J. H. White and Miss V. J. Shelbourne
The engagement is announced between Henry Julius Hammersley, son of Mr and Mrs H. Michael White, of Cathcart Road, London, and Victoria Jane, daughter of Mrs H. J. Evans, of Holbeton, Devon, and Mr G. R. Shelbourne, of Sunningdale, Berkshire.

Marriage

Mr R. J. Merrell and Miss J. Grant
The marriage took place in London on April 2 between Mr James Merrell, elder son of Brigadier and Mrs R. M. Merrell, of Easton, Wells, Somerset, and Miss Jennifer Grant, youngest daughter of Mrs P. Grant, of Zanesville, Ohio, and West Malling, Kent.

University News

Oxford
The Prince of Wales will receive a degree of civil law at Oxford University on May 18.

Elections and awards
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: Honorary fellowship: V S Naipul, BA; Professor E R Oxburgh, MA, FRS; and Professor R H S Thompson, MA, DM, DSc.
TRINITY COLLEGE: junior research fellowship from January 1, 1984: Mrs Anna Bramwell, Lady Margaret Hall.
BRASENOSE COLLEGE: Visiting fellowship for Michaelmas Term: Nathanial L Gage, Margaret Jacks professor of education and professor of psychology at Stanford University.

Susan Mary Rouse memorial prize 1983: Rachel M Williams, Keble College; Violet Vaughan Morgan prizes 1983: Debbie C J Gillham, Lincoln College; C M Hilton, University College; C C Kenny, University College; J H Lanchester, St John's College; N J Mann, Lincoln College, Fiona M Waller, St John's College; M J Wiggins, Mansfield College.

Latest wills

Mr Charles Roger Middleton, of Lea, near Ross on Wye, Hereford and Worcester, left estate valued at £948,561 net. He left his home, effects and 80 per cent of the residue variously to relatives, and 10 per cent of the residue each to Dr Barnardo's and John Grooms Association.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Baldock, Mr Arnold Leslie, of Axminster, Devon, chartered surveyor. £203,113
Brumwell, Mr John Robert Marcus, of Truro, Cornwall. £207,012
Clayton, Miss Doris, of Accrington, Lancaster. £202,170
Horowitz, Mrs Irene, of Stanmore, London. £206,034
Kirby, Sir Arthur Frank, of Hove, East Sussex, chairman of the National Ports Council 1967-72 .... £85,632
Nanney Wynn, Lt. Col. Edward Roger Nanney Wynn, of Trwyn, Gwynedd £266,709

Birthdays today

Mr W. A. Acton, 79; Mr Alfie Bass, 62; Mr Hywel Bennett, 39; Sir Cyril Black, 81; Mr Alick Buchanan Smith, MP, 51; Sir James Cameron, 78; General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, 59; Sir John Hicks, 79; Mr Justice Lawson, 75; Air Commandant Dame Alice Lowrey, 78; Mrs G. M. Moore, 53; Mr Eric Porter, 55; Sir John Reiss, 74; Mr Ian Smith, 64; Professor Maurice Stacey, 76; Miss Dorothy Tutin, 52.



Dartmouth salute for Princess

Princess Anne took the salute on behalf of the Queen at Lord High Admiral's Divisions at Brittania Royal Navy College, Dartmouth, yesterday.

The Queen's Sword was presented to Sub-Lieutenant J M Hodgkins. The Queen's Telescopes were presented to Sub-Lieutenant R Albon, Sub-Lieutenant T B Spratt, Midshipman R M H Dane, Midshipman J A Morse, Midshipman J R Symons and Midshipman E C Taylor.

The following officers passed out from the college:

General List
Acting Sub-Lieutenants: H W Blackett, R D Cunliffe, M P L Dowie, D J Lancaster, N A Lewin, P F Minns, P J Reilly, D B Stevens, B S Tarr, R L Taylor, S R Toke-Nichols.
Midshipmen: D D Acland, C J Allen, R M Allen, M A Amos, P N Andrews, S M Barrand, A J Beer, K C Berriman, R D H Campbell, I A Canavan, I P Carter, E J D Clyne, T J Dathan, R Davies, M G Dellier, S A Devoto, S C Entwistle, S C Fields, P E Gallop, M R Gill, G N Gillan, S M Green, T J Green, R J Hall, M J Harris, K A Hart, J V B Hayes, I C Hogg, A P Holland, R W Holmes, C A Hooper, P A Horner, S B Howells, I M Howells, R J Humphreys, A R Ireland, P E Jessop, A D John, T M Jones, S J N Kings, M J Lemon, J K Lewis, A C Lowe, A C Lunn, S J Mannion, R M Metelko, S J Moore, D C Morritt, J S T Nelson, G R Peel, D J Pollock, J L Poole, D P Rawlings, A G Rhodes, R J Simpson, L D Smallman, M C Stuttard, S J L Turnbull, M J D Wallicker, M P Wareham, P G C Watson, M R T Westwood, R C Wheelwright, D S Williams, R M Witmond.

Supplementary List
Acting Sub-Lieutenants: R W S Aspden, I M Geraghty, D N Irwin, T P Jackson.
Midshipmen: R Bradley, M A Cadogan, E B Chinner, J Currie, M S Harrison, J M Haley, C W Jenkins, R L Johnson, A H G Letty, M J C Magan, D Miller, S C Morris, M A O'Brien, M N Parker, P A K Pearson, J G Rough, S M Shaw, S J Shephard, A Windfield, S G Woodard.

Medium and Short Career (Air)
Acting Sub-Lieutenants: D A Bradley, C R Davies, C I Duffin, B W Ferguson, M D Francey, P J Jackson, B M Jones, A Morse, G Oldbury, D M Robertson, N F Robinson, V P R Rudells, W G Thomas, T Weston.
Midshipmen: N P B Armstrong, M B Ashford, M Baldock, N P Brayley, N A Burt, J M Bryce, I A Clark, R Colbourne, I A Coombes, J G Dryden, J D T Dyer, A R Edwardson, T W J Field, A Findlay, A C Flack, T J Furness, A P George, P R Graham, M R Greenland, S S James, P J Lewis, T E Lort, G M McCamon, S McKinlay, M McNaught, P H G Moore, G E Morgan, T W O'Connor, M D Read, A J Robertson, J P Rooney, R K H Saddington, B R Service, J M Sheldon, L R Stockdale, R A Stringer, R M Tapley, G N Whitaker, D A White, C B Yelland.

Instructor Officers
Lieutenants: P M Burrell, J Queran, D Jenkins, N C Kirkwood, P K C Pasons, D A Rae, H Straughan, P Wainwright, N J B Walton, C C Wae, S P Wilce, J Wright.

Special Duties List
Acting Sub-Lieutenants: A Hughes, T J Kelly, A M O O'Sullivan, J J Winchester.

Women's Royal Naval Service
Probationary Third Officers: F E Bellamy-Knights, P A Burgoine, S J Dabbs, M G Gill, F H Jameson, S J Lawrenson, J D Newal, A C Sizer.

International Midshipmen
M R Ahmad, Malaysia; A Al Anezi, Kuwait; M Al Zankawi, Kuwait; A Farrington, Bahamas; M A Hossain, Bangladesh; M K Hossain, Bangladesh; N R A Hussain, Kuwait; M Z Iqbal, Bangladesh; S M Mohammad, Jordan; W C Mok, Singapore; M A Rahman, Bangladesh; E Taylor, Jamaica; N G Tomlinson, Jamaica.

How inflation has streamlined the arts

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The performing arts are affected no more by inflation than other sectors of the economy, a report published today concludes.

It has long been the contention within the arts, supported by the Arts Council, that companies needed a substantial increase in public funding above the level of inflation because their costs were higher.

Somewhat surprisingly, the report, commissioned by the Arts Council to study the effects of inflation, states that there is "little if any empirical support for the contention that inflation hits the performed arts more than other sectors of the economy".

Professor Alan Peacock, principal of the University College said yesterday that the performing arts had survived a difficult period by exercising effective cost control and cutting labour costs.

Orchestras, which were not able to shed staff, had survived by improved marketing and by playing and recording pop music. Theatre companies had economized by putting on plays with fewer actors and using less eleborate sets.

"The lesson to be learnt from this report is, I believe, that arts companies and the Arts Council would make a better case for more financial support on the grounds of the need to improve the quality of the product, to encourage modern composers and playwrights who do not get much of a chance in difficult economic circumstances", he said.

In a comment on the report Mr Richard Pulford, acting secretary-general of the Arts Council, said: "Clearly the arts cannot be wholly protected from prevailing economic conditions. We are concerned however that, by having to hold down earnings, companies will find it increasingly difficult to maintain standards of performance.

"The conclusions of the study are consistent with the council's belief that a sustained improvement in arts funding is essential if present standards are to be maintained."

The report shows that on average over the period 1970-71 to 1981-82 there was only a marginal difference between cost inflation in the performed arts and general price inflation. Cost inflation for the performed arts showed a margin of between a half and 1 per cent on top of a general price inflation rate of about 14 per cent.

Drama had a slightly higher than average cost inflation rate compared with other art forms, and touring activities might also have suffered at a higher rate.

For the period 1975-76 to 1980-81 the average annual rate of cost inflation for the performed arts was 14.5 per cent, compared with the retail price index increase of 13.5 per cent. Split into different art forms, the increase during that period was 13.5 per cent for orchestras, 13.75 per cent for opera, 15.25 per cent for dance and 15.5 per cent for drama.

Three of the London orchestras showed that the real costs per performance went down between the years 1967-68 and 1979-80, largely because of lower than inflation wage settlements. The London Philharmonic Orchestra showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent, the Philharmonia 0.7 per cent and the Royal Philharmonic 0.5 per cent, while the London Symphony Orchestra showed an average annual increase of 1 per cent.

The Arts Council explained yesterday that an earlier study of the economics of arts organizations, published in 1966 by W. G. Baumol and W. J. Bowen, showed that when there were improvements in productivity in the economy, the cost of arts organizations tended to rise in comparison because of their inability to make productivity gains.

By the end of the 1970s economists were suggesting that the absence of productivity gains in general during the decade meant that the earlier argument no longer applied, a view confirmed in part by Professor Peacock's report.

But the predicted increase in productivity in the 1980s will once again make arts organizations vulnerable, the Arts Council believes.

The co-authors of the report, *Inflation and the Performed Arts*, are Mr Eddie Shoesmith, senior lecturer in statistics, University College at Buckingham, and Mr Geoffrey Millner, lecturer in urban economics, Leicester Polytechnic, and formerly research officer in economics, University College at Buckingham.

Luncheon

Butchers' Company
The Master of the Butchers' Company, Mr R. J. Lickorish, presided at a luncheon held at Butchers' Hall yesterday. The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr A. W. Clift and Mr A. G. Nicholson, Master of the Company of Butchers of York, also spoke.

Dinners

British College of Ophthalmic Opticians
Mr Humphrey Yorke, President of the British College of Ophthalmic Opticians, presided at a dinner held last night at the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh. The guests included:
Dame Mary Green, Mr John MacKay, MP, Councillor William Macfarlane, Professor G F A Harding and Mr John C Neil.

Actuaries' Company
Mr G. H. Ross-Goobey, Master of the Actuaries' Company, presided at a dinner held last night at Mansion House. The other speakers were Sir Kenneth Cork, Mr Dennis Silk, Canon R. Tydeman and Mr L. Gooderham. Lady Cork and Mr Alderman and Sheriff Alan Traill and Mrs Traill were among those present.

Makers of Playing Cards Company
The Master of the Makers of Playing Cards Company, Mr J. G. B. Watson, MP, presided at a dinner held at Tallow Chandlers' Hall last night. The other speakers were the Senior Warden, Mr R. G. W. Bray, Mr B. A. Maurice and the guest of honour, Mr W. A. Beaumont. Other guests included the Masters of the Tallow Chandlers' and the Framework Knitters' Companies and the Master of the Guild of Freemen.

A P Bank Limited
The Chairman of A P Bank Limited and Marchioness Townshend, with the directors of the bank and their ladies, were hosts at the sixty-third annual dinner of the bank held at The Savoy Hotel yesterday. The guests were:
Mrs S Barnett, Mr and Mrs W J Benson, Mr and Mrs G Blunden, Mr and Mrs M G Falcon, Mr P A Graham, Mr and Mrs P T Miles, Sir Jeremy and Lady Morse, Mr and Mrs H H Scurfield and Mr and Mrs J P G Wathen.

Christian Police Association
The Christian Police Association held a dinner at the House of Commons last night to mark its centenary, by courtesy of Mr John Blackburn, MP. Among the guests were:
Commander David Bicknell, president of the association, Supt and Mrs Linn, Mr and Mrs A McConnell, Mr and Mrs Conrad Jensen and the Rev George Roberts, general secretary of the association, and Mrs Roberts.

Service dinners

5th Bn The Somerset Light Infantry
Field Marshal Lord Harding of Petherton and Major-General B. M. Lane, Colonel The Light Infantry, were the principal guests at a dinner held at the Castle Hotel, Taunton, yesterday (Jellalabad Day) to mark the 50th annual reunion of the 5th Bn The Somerset Light Infantry Officers' Dining Club. Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. P. Besley presided.

The Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry
The Officer's Dining Club of The Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry held their annual dinner last night at the Royal Yeomanry Headquarters, Westminster. Colonel Robin Leigh Pemberton, Honorary Colonel, presided.

Memorial service

Mr G. T. Geddes
A memorial service for Mr Guy Turner Geddes was held yesterday at St Michael's, Cornhill. The Rev John Scott officiated and the lessons were read by Mr John Hogg, a deputy chairman, Hogg Robinson Group and Mr Mark Loveday. The Rev Neville Morton gave an address. Among those present were:
Mrs Geddes (widow), Miss Melissa Geddes and Miss Sophie Geddes (daughters), Mr T T Geddes (brother), Mrs M Hunt.
Sir Ronald Lindsay, Sir Peter Green (chairman, Lloyd's) and Mr Frank Barber (deputy chairman); Mr M P Abbott (group chairman, Hogg Robinson Group) with Sir James Spooner (a deputy chairman), Mrs John Hogg, Mr D W T Mackenzie, Mr G R Capel-Cure, Mr D A Lishman and Mr J R Potts; Mrs Mark Loveday, Mr Terence W Higgins (chairman, Langton Underwriting Agents), Mr Derek Palmar (Bass and Chandos Insurance), Mr E V C Alexander (Victory Insurance Company), Mr J G Reynolds (Norwich Union Insurance Group).
Begum Ali Khan, Mr Rehan Ali Khan, Lieutenant-Colonel W Tufton, Mr R J Duffy (Commercial Union Assurance Company), Mr N J Walker Robson and Mr A Kitson (Phoenix Assurance Company); Mr W G Marriott (Dominion Insurance Company), Mr Frederick E Thorne (C T Bowring Reinsurance), Mr S A Robinson (London and Overseas Insurance Brokers), Mr P M Plunkett (Control Risks), Mr P Perrenoud (Swiss Re-insurance Company), Mr R Boase (Willis Faber), Mr B Koolhaas, Mr A G Kuyktar, and Mr P D Downs (Eagle Star Insurance Group).

Memorial meeting

Mr and Mrs A. Koestler
Sir Hugh Casson, PRA, was in the chair at a meeting in memory of Mr and Mrs Athur Koestler held yesterday at the Royal Academy, Piccadilly, and the other speakers were the Hon David Astor, Mrs Mary Benson, Professor Maurice Cranston, Professor Holger Hyden, Head of the Institute of Neurobiology, Faculty of Medicine, Göteborg University, Dr Brian Inglis and Dr George Mikes.

Old Stoic Society

The diamond jubilee dinner of the Old Stoic Society will be held at the *Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, on* Thursday, May 5. The guest speaker will be Lord Quinton, President of Trinity College, Oxford. All members are very welcome. Eighteen former masters, spanning Stowe's 60 years, have accepted the Society's invitation to attend. Tickets are £21 each. Applications, with cheques, should be sent immediately to the Local Secretary, Old Stoic Society, Stowe, Buckingham, MK18 5EH.

Association of Lancastrians

At the annual meeting of the Association of Lancastrians in London, held last night at the Waldorf Hotel, Sir William Barlow, was installed as president. Miss Thora Hird was elected deputy president and Lord Gormley and Judge Pigot, QC, vice-presidents. Mr J. D. Dwyer (hon secretary) and Mr N. L. Galloway (hon treasurer) were newly elected as officers.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Miss J. W. Bracewell, QC to be a circuit judge on the Northern Circuit.
Mr A. S. L. Cleary, a solicitor, to be a member of the Matrimonial Causes Rule Committee, in succession to Mr D. Rubery.
Master F. T. Horne to be Chief Taxing Master of the Supreme Court on June 6, in succession to Master E. J. T. Matthews.
Mr Philip Attenborough, Chairman of Hodder & Stoughton, to be president of the Publishers Association from April 14.

Japanese clue

Tokyo (AFP) – The fossilized bones of a baby born 20,000 years ago have been found in a cave in the Okinawa Islands in Japan. Mr Hajime Sakura, a researcher at the National Museum, says the find could provide a clue to the origins of the Japanese race.

OBITUARY

SIR GEORGE WHITE

Aircraft and car production

Sir George White, Bt, who has died at his home, Pypers, near Bristol, at the age of 69, was the third baronet and grandson of Sir George White, a prominent Bristol stockbroker, industrialist and philanthropist who in 1910 founded the Bristol Aeroplane Company (now in part a unit of British Aerospace and in part the Bristol Division of Rolls Royce).

Born on April 11, 1913, he went to Harrow and then to Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he studied engineering and was a pupil of W. S. Farren, subsequently Director of the Royal Aircraft Establishment. With this background of aeronautical engineering he immediately joined the staff of the Bristol Aeroplane Company, working with well-known aircraft men such as Fedden, Frise, Barnwell, Uwins and Russell.

It was a time of rapid growth, as the company, in common with all the aircraft builders, undertook an ever increasing series of new programmes to meet the needs of rearmament. By 1940 he had become general manager of the company, at that time concentrating on the production of Blenheim bombers. Lord Beaverbrook, then Minister of Aircraft Production, was greatly impressed by George White and made him his regular contact in the company, telephoning him at all hours of day and night in *characteristic fashion.*

Later as an assistant managing director he played a large part in post-war planning, including the production of the Bristol Freighter – well-known to cross-Channel motorists of the 1950s – and the adaptation of an ex-aircraft factory to be the leader of a group for the quantity production of factory-built houses – "pre-fabs" – utilising aluminium recycled from scrapped aircraft.

When the company decided to make cars White became managing director, and subsequently the sole owner, of the Bristol Car Company, which in the following years had considerable success on road and track, particularly at Le Mans in 1953.

In 1969 he was seriously injured in a road accident from which he never recovered sufficiently to continue in the industry in which he was deeply interested and of which he had much experience.

As a young man White was well-known in motor-boat racing and broke a number of records. In addition to all these interests he was a member of the Bristol stockbroking firm of George White and Co., founded by his grandfather 108 years ago, and for years a member of the Bristol and Clifton Zoological Society.

He married in 1939 Diane Eleanor, daughter of Bernard Abdy Collins, C.I.E., by whom he had a son, George Stanley *James White who succeeds to* the title, and a daughter.

MRS J. B. AUGUST KESSLER

Sir Peter Norton-Griffiths writes:-

An announcement in *The Times* of March 17 of the exhibition at Edinburgh of "Les Grands Arbres" by Cézanne prompts me to offer this tribute to a most remarkable, lovable and intelligent woman, Anne Kessler, who died in January, aged 93. During her lifetime she formed a superb collection of master pieces, from the Impressionists down to contemporary painters, the greater part of which she bequeathed to the Tate and other galleries in England and Scotland, a gift of unparalleled generosity seeing that she was not British, by or marriage.

Born a Stoop of Dordrecht, her family owned the Dordsche Petroleum Company, one of the principal components of the Royal Dutch Company which was created by the man who was to become her father-in-law. This intimate connection with the oil industry was to take her husband and herself to many places. Before the First World War she lived at St Petersburg, where two of her six children were born.

Besides her family Anne Kessler had three great loves – paintings, fox-hunting and music. She set very precise standards in her choice of paintings and her mind was so active and enquiring after the new in art and music that she would never have been happy sitting among a lordly collection of old masters.

Although the main part of her collection was formed by 1939, she continued to buy pictures until well into the sixties. She would often buy from the artist's studio after long discussions, not as to price but on the merits of this or that work.

She was a stern judge as can be seen from what happened when she satisfied two of her loves by commissioning Raoul Dufy to paint a family portrait of Mr and Mrs Kessler and (I think) five of their six children all dressed for the hunt and mounted. Dufy stayed with the Kesslers for two months or more and made literally dozens of preparatory sketches of heads, hands, legs and feet, human and equine.

When the very large painting was finished there was something about it which Anne Kessler did not like. It was probably the composition for that was the first thing in a painting which she studied. She discussed it with Dufy who said "Very well. I will paint you another". The second version has remained with the family, but the first version was given by Dufy to the city of Paris and it hangs in the Petit Palais entitled "Partant pour la Chasse."

The collection formed by Mrs Kessler was indeed formidable and included works by Cézanne, Renoir, Degas, Matisse, Van Gogh, Modigliani, Dufy, Picasso, Sutherland, Guttuso.

Mrs Kessler and most of her family hunted with the Cottesmore until she was 75. Small of stature, she always rode side-saddle and was a splendid looking figure in the field. When she would no longer hunt she followed the hunt keenly from a motorcar. She was a keen judge of hunters and those who rode them.

She had a charming mezzo voice and enjoyed singing the songs of Wolf and his contemporaries. She took an active part in promoting music in the churches where she lived and was often to be seen at the great musical festivals.

SIR JAMES THOMSON

Sir James Thomson, KBE, who had a distinguished career as a judge in various overseas territories and became the first Lord President of the Federal Court of Malaysia in 1963, died on March 31 at the age of 81.

Thomson was born on March 24, 1902, and educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University. He went to Northern Rhodesia, as it then was, in 1926 as a District Officer and, having been called to the English Bar by the Middle Temple in 1929, became a Resident Magistrate there in 1932. Between 1945 and 1948 he was a judge in Fiji, Chief Justice of Tonga, and a Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

In 1948 he went to Malaya as a judge, and in 1956, the year before the independence of the Federation of Malaya, he became Chief Justice. He remained in that position during the period leading up to the creation of Malaysia in 1963, when he was appointed to the new post of Lord President of the Federal Court. The title of Tun was conferred on him for his services.

He retired in 1966, and the following year became President of the High Court of South Arabia, the last person to hold that position. In 1968 he was appointed chairman of the Delimitation Commission in Botswana.

Thomson had been admitted as an Advocate in Scotland in 1955, and on returning to his native country became an Honorary Sheriff for Inverness in 1972.

He is survived by his wife, Dr Florence Adam, whom he married in 1931, and a son.

MR JACK BLOCK

Mr Jack Block, who had a dominant role in the development of tourism in Kenya, and who at the same time played a key part in the conservation of that country's wildlife, died in a fishing accident in Chile on March 31. He was 66.

He was chairman of Block Hotels Nairobi and for many years vice-president of the World Wildlife Fund in Kenya. He was also a leading supporter of the African Medical Research Foundation, the best-known branch of which is the Flying Doctor Service.

Block was born in Nairobi on September 28, 1916, the eldest son of Sarah and Abraham Block. His father had been an early pioneer who went to Kenya in 1903 and, after being befriended by Lord Delamere, had built up his own hotel business. Jack Block was educated at Kenton College in the Rift Valley and Loughborough College, and in 1939 went to work for Unilever in Kenya. During the Second World War he served with the 4th King's African Rifles as a major.

After the war was over he ran the Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi and later the New Stanley Hotel, for his father. He also became a partner and later chairman of the safari firm, Kerr and Downey. He took over from his father after 1950, when Block Hotels became a limited company; and in 1966 Treetops, the famous game lodge built in a tree, became part of the chain.

In 1963 when Kenya gained "Uhuru" under President Kenyatta, Block was determined to remain and his commitment to independent Kenya was total. Under his chairmanship, Block Hotels became a major contributor to tourism, vital to the country's economy as a newly independent nation. Interlocked with tourism was his support for banning the hunting of game, and the moral and financial drive he provided for conserving wildlife.

Block also, with surgeon Mr Michael Wood, founded the Nairobi Hospital and sat on its board for 15 years. Last November, when President Daniel Arap Moi launched the twenty-fifth anniversary appeal for the Flying Doctor Service, Block was one of those who helped to raise funds.

He is survived by his wife, Doria, to whom he was married *for 38 years, and three children.*

Sale room

£48,600 for Waugh's humorous wardrobe

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A wardrobe built and painted to look like a castle by William Burges in 1878-79 for his own "model residence of the thirteenth century" (a house in Melbury Road, west London) was sold at Christie's yesterday for £48,600 (unpublished estimate £30,000 plus).

The marvellous piece of medievalizing humour is known as "The Philosophy Cabinet", as the exterior is painted with the domestic troubles of philosophers and literary men.

Xantippe is pouring water over the head of Socrates, Aristotle is disturbed in revelry by his wife and St Paul and Virgil escape by rope from the tortures of matriarchy on the side panels.

Burges was the friend and admirer of the Pre-Raphaelites, and himself a distinguished though eccentric architect. The wardrobe was acquired before the last war by Sir John Betjeman and given by him to his friend Evelyn Waugh, who shared an unfashionable passion for Victoriana.

The wardrobe was sent for sale by the novelist's son, Auberon Waugh, the satyrical writer, to help to pay for a new London home.

The big surprise of Christie's sale, however, was £194,400 (unpublished estimated £50,000) paid for a pair of English painted and gilded secretaire-cabinets dating from the late eighteenth century.

They have superbly painted festoons of flowers, vignettes of English country houses, and an oval panel of Venus and Cupid in the manner of Angelica Kauffman, one of the most feted painters of the Neoclassical period, she is known to have painted furniture and it seems highly probable that these cabinets were her work.

They were bought by Adrian Ward-Kackson, a London dealer, on behalf of a private collector, against strong competition from Neil Sellin, of New York.

The sale of English furniture was successful, with a total of £999,583 and only 6 per cent unsold.

At Sotheby's the cello that belonged to Sir John Barbirolli, the conductor, was sold for £62,700 (estimate £45,000-£60,000) to Peter Biddulph, a London dealer. It was made by Gennaro Gagliano, of Naples, in 1726 and had been sent for sale by Sir John's widow.

The sale of musical instruments, which totalled £657,228, with 12 per cent unsold, also included a violin by Joannes Baptista Guadagnini of 1758 at £79,200 (unpublished estimate about £70,000) and one of only two known cild-sized violins made by Antonio Stradivari, at £16,500.

The Science Museum spent £11,000 (estimate £10,000-£15,000) at Christie's South Kensington on the Photographe, the first folding photographic camera made by Charles Chevalier about 1840.

Chevalier was the maker of instruments for Daguerre and it was with this early instrument that the word photograph became associated with cameras.



هكذا من الاصل

THE ARTS

Cinema

Revelation of Japanese vivacity

Treasures from a Golden Age
National Film Theatre

Smithereens (15)
Screen on the Green

Best Friends (PG)
Warner West End

The Girl with the Red Hair
ICA

"One of cinema's most melancholy tragedies", wrote Donald Richie and Joseph L. Anderson in *The Japanese Film*, first published in 1959; they were referring to international ignorance of Japanese cinema before 1950, and the tragedy is still with us. Certainly we know Kurosawa; we appreciate the ascetic wonders of Ozu, the poetic panache of Mizoguchi; we have even seen Godzilla fight the Smog Monster. But many other films and talents remain impenetrable names in books. Now we can broaden our parochial horizons with the National Film Theatre's current season **Treasures from a Golden Age**. There are 26 Japanese films from the Thirties and Forties, many totally unfamiliar to Western audiences: films displaying such a lively regard for characters, landscape and style that they make one realize afresh the ugly tactics of contemporary cinema – another melancholy tragedy.

The season, lovingly organized by John Gillett, includes rare early films by Ozu (on Sunday), Mizoguchi's sumptuous biography of a Kabuki actor, *Story of Late Chrysanthemums* (April 19) and several Kurosawa dramas from the Forties (showing his forceful style in embryo). Yet the brightest treasures may well be four films by Hiroshi Shimizu – a director largely unknown in the West, bewilderingly prolific (he made some 150 films in 35 years) and clearly greatly gifted. Trumpeting new discoveries can be a dangerous business: some of us have yet to recover from the works of U Tu Kha, a veteran Burmese hailed by this year's Manila Film Festival as a delicate Asian master, though the samples on offer had the visual delicacy of a coal-scuttle. There should be no such disappointment with Shimizu: the very opening scene of *A Star Athlete* (1937; showing this evening) proclaims a distinctive personality with a natural cinematic eye and a kindly, warming spirit.

Biographical facts are scarce: he was born in 1903, began directing in 1924 and died in 1966. In Japan he is best known for films about children: after the Second World War he established a home for war orphans and cast them in several films, including *Children of the Beehive* (which ends the season on April 30). Children, plainly, were one of Shimizu's passion. Fragments of narrative become building blocks in delightful cinematic games: in *A Star Athlete*, ostensibly concerned with high-school student life, a road march becomes the triumphant occasion for a dizzy chain of travelling shots by the camera. The plot of *Four Seasons of Children* (1939; showing tomorrow) similarly crumbles into a beguiling round of infant activity: carp fishing, delivering milk, endless scamperings through village streets. With Shimizu we can rediscover the fundamental, primitive power of cinema and the simple pleasure of moving images.

This important season also pinpoints shared characteristics of Japan's "golden age". Family dramas vibrate with domestic detail. Mikio Naruse's *The Whole Family Works* (1939; April 20) offers a masterly example; the family's financial problems are exposed in cluttered interiors that seem lifted from life, not artfully arranged by the set designer. The films provide abundant location shooting and uncommonly graceful acting (for the latter, see Heinosuke Gosho's *L'Amour*, on Tuesday). There is also attractive evidence that Japan's film-makers maintained a sense of humour even in a fiercely nationalistic age. Selected films from the season are making regional appearances in Cardiff, Nottingham, Newcastle and Edinburgh; on no account should they be missed.

Superficially, **Smithereens** seems the kind of film one would gladly smash to smithereens: a portrait of New York's punks and drifters, perilously surviving in a world of gaudy graffiti, low morals and high decibels. In fact the young director Susan Seidelman, a New York Film School graduate, explores this well-trodden territory with stimulating acuity. The heroine, Wren, is a New Jersey lass with no money and a decreasing circle of spongeable friends. A fallen rock star, Eric (effectively played by Richard Hell, a progenitor of punk music), offers her woolly dreams of a trip to Los Angeles; upright Paul, who at least owns a van, offers rural bliss in New Hampshire. "I don't even like trees", Wren argues; Eric, inevitably, wins.

"Everyone's a little weird these days, it's normal", Wren says at one point with unusual perception, and the film's strength of character largely stems from a similar clear-eyed attitude. The tone is generally light-hearted, though melancholic sadness periodically descends (a prostitute, for instance, joins Wren in Paul's van for a shared sandwich and school memories of making clay turtles). Before this film, Susan Berman had little professional acting experience, but she makes the potentially tiresome heroine appealingly vulnerable; the ensemble playing, too, is sharp. We should cherish, not smash, *Smithereens*.

Best Friends is another film to be quietly grateful for: a Hollywood comedy that sympathetically turns the clock back to the crazy comedies of the Thirties and Forties – treasures from another golden age. There are stylistic signs of the Eighties, naturally: if this were 1937, no heroine's hand would explore the hero's hairy chest in extreme close-up, in the shower; the soundtrack would also never be burdened with redundant songs by Michel Legrand. But the script by Valerie Curtin and Barry Levinson (one in a long line of Hollywood husband-and-wife teams) confidently demonstrates old-fashioned skills of character comedy: it is not for nothing that the hero and heroine are scriptwriters themselves. Burt Reynolds and Goldie Hawn – an engaging pair – play two best friends who hit difficulties only when they marry and embark on a honeymoon trip to their parents. As with *Diner*, his debut film as a director, Levinson displays a keen eye and ear for social embarrassments, while Norman Jewison directs with the accomplished anonymity he brought to Universal comedies in the Sixties. The film springs no surprises, makes no demands, prompts no disappointment.

The Girl with the Red Hair, an uncertificated Dutch film showing at the ICA, slots with equal ease into its own cinematic niche: the dramas of Resistance heroism during the Second World War. The director is Ben Verbong, a Dutch Film Academy graduate here making his first full-length feature. He shows an intermittently impressive mastery of tense atmosphere and dark colouring, yet ultimately the film's striking moments are scattered too thinly for audience comfort.

Geoff Brown



"Gaudy graffiti, low morals": Susan Berman and Richard Hell (right), with the unwanted bedfellow of Roger Jett, in *Smithereens*

Television

Dance of despair

The most significant event of television last night was not a programme but a piece of scheduling, as Jeremy Isaacs presented his "jollier, happier face" to the fun-lovers of ITV. Is he waving? Or is he drowning? Not even he will know the truth for a while, but the fact remains that it is harder to alter prejudices than it is to create them in the first place. I am personally rather sorry that Channel 4's excellent film tradition should be represented by the irritatingly arch *P'Tang Yang Kipperbang* but the evening as a whole should convince more "ordinary" viewers that the new chaps, despite their kneejerk radicalism, really have brought a breath of fresh air into a world grown muggy.

Over on the other side the BBC drama department was proving yet again that it can produce moving wallpaper costing hundreds of thousands of pounds. Deadlines prevent my reporting on last night's episode of Dancers (BBC2), but Wednesday's was even more banal than the advance publicity had suggested. As long as you steer them off their hopes, despairs, obsessions, resentments and ailments, dancers are delightful people, but unfortunately *The Benefit* had been built round the converse theory.

We got every cliché in the book. The avant-garde choreographer was a big soft hunk in a white suit with an athlete boyfriend and a familiar line of patter. "Feel the contraction", he hissed at the bravely battling classical ballerina as she drowned her disillusion in experimental art. "Sensuous, sensuous, the floor is a friend. Enjoy the floor." All she wanted, she said, was to go home, fix her journalist boyfriend some black coffee, quarrel "like other mothers" with her daughter and watch television (preferably not a programme about dancers).

Tragedy of a different sort loomed between younger terpsichoreans. "You're getting obsessed", said the male sourly. "Accept yourself for what you are." "I'm tired of being a soloist", pouted the female, high on bean-sprouts and seaweed. "I'm going to be a principal. You'll always be mediocre." And so on. There were some sweet little students and there was plenty of action, both classical and of the urgently meaningless contemporary variety.

Episode one of Jury (BBC1) was drama for those of a nervous disposition who prefer to keep their net curtains tightly closed. It concerned a nice chap who went on a jury, had a few jars in a pub with a louche lady and nearly got nicked for speeding. Phew! Better stay home and watch television. The music (Mike Westbrook) sounds good, the countryside looks pretty and you learn an awful lot about the jury rule book.

Michael Church

Theatre

Surprise for the tourists

Medieval Players
Gate

Did you hear the one about the cuckold, the wife and the lecherous priest? Well yes, I was afraid you had: it has been around a while, and was not new when John Heywood wrote *A Merry Play between Johan Johan the husband, Tib his wife, and the priest Sir Johan* in the 1530s or so.

Heywood, a "mad merry wit" who knew Sir Thomas More (and More wrote a few of these little farces himself, it seems), had a slyly ironic way with dialogue and enjoyed the mischievous symbolism of having the husband rub melting candles by the fire while his wife and her lover gorge on a pie, but it is sad that, at a time when Aristophanes was being rediscovered, the Greek comedian's wit, incident and richness of character did not sire farce on a more interesting scale.

The Medieval Players, whose tireless travel with this strenuous programme (also inluding juggling with everything from sickles to firebrands) suggests superhuman stamina and dedication, have a few surprises for the American tourists who will doubtless pack their performances this summer in such settings as Magdalen cloisters at Oxford and the garden of the Treasurer's House in York.

A maniac called Mark Heap, clambering on the seats and ushering us in with ape-like gestures, runs amok with any scarves or handbags convenient before reappearing as a Pardoner, almost as smarmy as Chaucer's, laden with suspect relics and a papal Bull from Leo X, and fighting fit for a shouting match with a friar whose claim that he "comes not hither to babble nor to prattle" proves decidedly misleading.

In a corner, sometimes taking the stage with diffidence, Tom Finucane and Giles Lewin on rebec, lute and recorder play with a delicacy that makes the corresponding limitations of contemporary drama hard ignore. Chaucer himself turns out to be the real comic playwright *manqué* in the evening's most joyous sketch, a puppet version of the Reeve's Tale.

Reproducing the versatility of their professional forebears, the cast romp through the outwittings and swivings and complicated sleeping arrangements typical of *The Canterbury Tales*, with Mark Saban as mercurial narrator. That alone is worth a ticket's price; but I pray you, my masters, bestow your jerkins where fellow Heap may not find and make sport with them. I only just kept him off mine.

Anthony Masters

Opera

Anna Karenina
Los Angeles

Opera remains erratic in Los Angeles. There was *Falstaff* last spring and the Royal Opera is promised next year. But the San Francisco and the New York City Operas have discontinued their seasons here. That leaves the valiant little Los Angeles Opera Theater, led by its apparently indomitable artistic director Johanna Dordick. Under such daunting circumstances, one might have excused them for opening their fourth season with something sure-fire – *Carmen*, say – for a company offering a season of only three operas (and only three performances each) to a largely uncultivated local audience can ill afford risks. This season opened with *Anna Karenina*, the sixth opera (of 10) by the 60-year-old Scots composer Iain Hamilton. Such audacity does the company credit, but it probably also, in the long run, does it harm.

This marked, incidentally, the first American production of any opera by Mr Hamilton, and also Los Angeles' first American operatic première since about 1900, when *La Bohème* made its American début here.

For an experienced opera-going public, the fluidly chromatic music of Hamilton (since 1972 "a born-again tonalist", in one local critic's deft phrase) makes only the mildest demands. *Anna Karenina* had the considerable advantage of performance in the audience's native language, by conscientious singers with generally better than average enunciation. Chris Nance conducted it impressively, Richard Pearlman (with a few startlingly irrational lapses) staged it more than competently and Ronald Chase provided projections and properties (one can hardly call them sets) which showed great artistic imagination and made much out of little. The cast included some gifted, attractive artists. Yet a number of people left during the first interval, and a lot more during the second. What went wrong?

In my opinion the audience did. Certainly Mr Hamilton, as librettist and composer, has not created an unflawed work, as its unveiling by the English National Opera in 1981 made clear. The opera deserved a better audience, though, than it got here. Probably anything more demanding than *Blossom Time* would have overtaxed many of these first-nighters. Even Mr Hamilton's mild modernisms flummoxed all too many of them completely; one heard the frequent complaint that it sounded English, not Russian.

The Wilshire Ebell Theater, best known as a chamber-music hall, has a small, shallow stage. Mr Chase worked wonders by projecting his settings on to a scrim; that meant scenery in front of the performers rather than behind them, but sensitively nuanced lighting made it work. Sherry Thompson provided sumptuous Russian Imperial constumes.

The scrim remains in place throughout the whole evening, and any scrim separating singers and audience has an obvious acoustical disadvantage, for even the openest weave erects a sonic barricade, however low, which the voices have to hurdle. Considering all aspects of this production – primarily the stage limitations and the budget ($586,000 for this production plus *The Elixir of Love* and *Tosca*) – the decision in favour of the scrim makes good sense.

It acts, with the stage behind it darkened, as a projection screen not only for still photographs of handsome old Russian palaces and other edifices, to set the scene, but also for motion-picture sequences, including almost overwhelming close-ups of Anna registering various emotions.

Mr Hamilton's skewed dramaturgy (Anna and Vronsky meet; then she informs him of her pregnancy; then, and only then, do we see anything even remotely resembling a love scene between them) does not benefit from certain lapses in Mr Pearlman's otherwise sensible staging. More than once, where the situation cries out for the movers to embrace, or at least kiss, they do no more than gaze soulfully, cheek to cheek, towards the projection booth.

Emily Rawlins, as Anna, gave her lovely soprano free, soaring rein whenever the score's fairly frequent lyric passages permitted. Evan Bortnick, as Vronsky, and Roger Roloff, as Karenin, distinguished themselves in demanding roles. Lawrence Cooper, Judith Cristin and Kathryn Gamberoni stood out in supporting performances.

Paul Moor



Emily Rawlins's soaring Anna, with Evan Bortnick

Concerts

Musical family ideally matched

LMP/Blech
Festival Hall

Not such a good night: the bookstall had run out of scores, the hall had run out of programmes and the London Mozart Players had run out of enthusiasm. Or so it seemed from an oddly lumpy and uninspired account of Mendelssohn's Scottish Symphony, even though Harry Blech kept a firm grip on the proceedings by not allowing a moment's pause between movements.

The playing was never less than adequate – since I last heard the orchestra, ensemble and tuning seemed to have improved – but there was still a fuzziness of attack and an unevenness of balance that made the performance less than scintillating.

For every good solo player – the two clarinets, on Wednesday – there are several less outstanding, and, though the string sound (which is given a special character by Blech's placing of the double basses on the left) is warm, the chords never mesh with that firmness characteristic of an orchestra whose members are used to listening to one another. Rhythms are attacked with verve but then relapse into a jog-trot, and climaxes are whipped out of nowhere, more fury than significant sound.

The evening's main attraction was the appearance of the Tortelier family ensemble in Beethoven's Triple Concerto: a piece that scarcely could be more suited to the family talents if they had commissioned it themselves, since the cello part is far and away the most prominent, while the piano and violin have secondary roles.

I find it a work difficult to keep patience with, for much of the material in the outer movements is deeply uninspiring and even Beethoven's more clever touches – the off-beat dissonances which peck away under the cello's first entry – do not quite work.

The problems of balance are copious and were partly solved here by Maria de la Pau's crisp, small-scale piano sound. It never threatened to overwhelm her father's flamboyant cello playing, which was as always vividly projected. Yan Pascal Tortelier's violin playing was less ingratiating, more wiry, with frequent grabs at the notes and slips of intonation, but he was quite agile enough to match his relatives admirably in the hectoring sequences of the finale.

The short, slow movement went best. Mr Blech rarely looked round at his soloists, and so missed them at several vital points. The enthusiastic house was rewarded with an encore by the trio alone: a scamper through Haydn's "Gypsy Rondo".

Nicholas Kenyon

Fine ensemble in the making

Hanson Quartet
Wigmore Hall

I often wonder what Britten's music would have sounded like had he been allowed while a student at the Royal College of Music to go to Vienna for lessons with Berg. Maybe *Peter Grimes* would have been exactly the same, but surely his route towards it would have been quite different. Yet, however much we may regret what was not, who could argue that pieces like the First String Quartet do not themselves mark out a majestic line of development?

The young Hanson Quartet gave a penetrating account of that first essay for their medium, written in America in 1941. Although outwardly a conventional sequence of four movements, it is a work of great originality and violent contrasts.

The opening movement oscillates between a texture of strange high-pitched diatonic clusters beneath which the cello offers slow triadic ruminations and an Allegro vivo which rejoices in its easy syncopations. Similarly the Allegretto con slancio exploits the principle of alternation, here between a calm crotchet pulse and explosive cascades of triplet quavers.

In both of these movements the Hanson's rhythms were razor-sharp, and always a unanimity of purpose was more important than individual glory, a hallmark of a fine quartet in the making. Before the shattering brilliance of the finale's counterpoint, here equally well played, the reflective Andante calmo forms the work's emotional core. In this movement, as earlier in Mozart's Quartet, K157, the Hanson's viola player, Peter Lale, fully matched the luscious sound of Martin Loveday, his cellist colleague.

Afterwards, with the addition of Stephen Tees and Lionel Handy as second violist and second cellist, we heard the String Sextet by the teacher Britten fortunately did get, Frank Bridge. It took from 1906 until 1912 for him to compose, but the results seem to have been well worth the effort.

Astonishingly, some of the harmonies in the faster sections recall early Schoenberg, and, although the finale is perhaps slightly weak in its ideas, Bridge's indisputable craftsmanship is elevated by an imagination I had not suspected. The performers obviously liked it too. The deeply felt emotion of their reading was complemented handsomely by a rare accuracy and breadth of sound.

Stephen Pettitt

Study in display

Stephen Hope Orchestra
Fairfield Hall

The indefatigable Ronald Smith, who has laboured long in pursuit of the elusive Alkan, brought to performance on Wednesday night a *Concerto de camera* which he relates to the mysterious concerto the 18-year-old Alkan is known to have performed at the Paris Conservatoire in 1832. Hugh Macdonald is credited with finding a set of orchestral parts, though we are not told where, and a full score was realized from these by Rosemary Aiken of Glasgow University.

It is cast in a continuous span lasting some 16 minutes, with three sections corresponding to the usual movements of a classical concerto, though with more weight in the finale. In style it is less linked to Chopin than to the keyboard writing of Moscheles or perhaps Hummel.

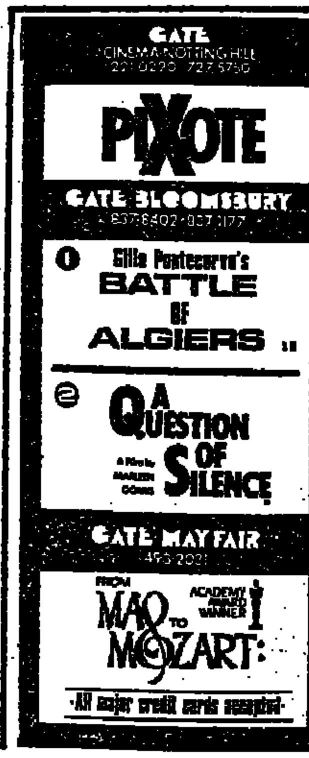
An unusually full orchestra for a "chamber concerto" here included a quartet of bassoons, though their "highly colouristic effect" mentioned in the programme was not greatly in evidence.

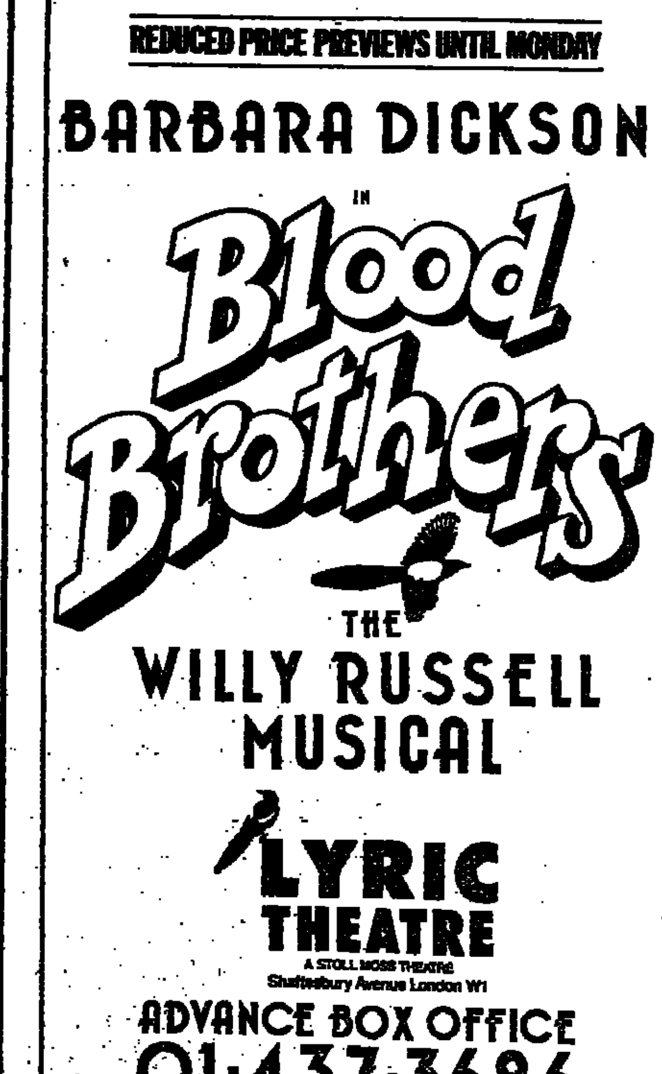
Otherwise Stephen Hope conducted an alert performance in support of the pianist, whose skilled technique encompassed the demands of the work to generally diverting purpose, including several sustained stretches unexpectedly high on the keyboard. The romantic and decorative style of the piano writing to some extent anticipated Liszt, not least in the rapid left-hand figuration, and affords an agreeable early study in pianistic display.

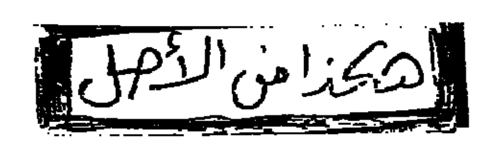
It was preceded by modestly spirited playing of Grieg's Piano Concerto, with the soloist drawing out much of the poetic and lyrical character at the heart of the work. The slow movement lacked delicacy in the balance of piano and orchestra, and more subtle inflexion throughout would have improved the performance as a whole. An over-cautious account of Mendelssohn's *Hebrides* Overture at the outset denied much of the music's picturesque character.

Noël Goodwin

● The world première of Iain Hamilton's setting of the Passion of Our Lord according to St Mark, for soloists, chorus and orchestra, is to be given in St John's, Smith Square, on May 6.







MARKET REPORT ● by Andrew Cornelius

Index close to record

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, March 21. Dealings end, April 8. Contango Day, April 11. Settlement Day, April 18.

Heavy new-time buying and continuing optimism about a cut in bank base rates brought the FT Index close to its record high of 673.6. The Index closed 8.3 points up at 672.2, making a two-day gain of 14.1.

Most leading stocks rode on the back of the rising market, with breweries, stores and construction stocks faring best.

Breweries, in particular, looked strong with **Whitbread** up 6p to 147p, **Grand Metropolitan** up 9p to 334p and **Distillers** holding firm after Wednesday's 20p rise to 250p. Dealers believe that the sector still has a long way to go even after yesterday's trading, which was spurred in part by suggestions from brokers Rowe & Pitman that the sector has been underperforming.

Building and construction shares also showed strong rises, with the impetus coming from the prospect of lower interest rates. Dealers again reckoned that the sector has been underbought. **Barratt Developments** jumped by 12p to 522p, **Mowlem** by 4p to 244p, and **Costain** by 10p to 220p.

Bank shares were uneasy at the prospect of the cut in interest rates, and were further dampened by renewed speculation that the big clearing banks could be preparing for rights issues after they publish their interim figures next month.

The theory runs that currency changes have diluted the banks' balance sheets to the extent that they will follow Standard Chartered's lead before Easter launching a big rights issue.

Benson's Crisps is coming to the Unslisted Securities next Thursday. Profits were £402,000 for the year to November, and similar profits are expected this year. Brokers Capel-Curt Myers are planning 720,000 shares at 68p.

Gilts were quieter, consolidating after the sharp rises seen earlier this week, and awaiting a cut in bank base rates. For once, the focus for interest rates was this side of the Atlantic.

Longs closed down a quarter, but there was rather more interest in the short end of the market, where rises of an eighth were seen by the close, and in index-linked stocks which gained around three-eighths. The government broker supplied more of the 2½ per cent index-linked 2016 to the market, although he is still left with plenty of the stock.

The FT Gilt Index fell 0.22 to 81.81.

Phoenix Assurance fell by 4p to 308p after yesterday's poor results, but dealers are expecting news of a takeover bid by Phoenix to emerge early next week. Last night, however, Phoenix said that a bid was completely out of the question.

Sun Alliance continued its strong climb after yesterday's better figures, gaining 50p on the day to close at £11.10p and making a near £2 two-day rise for the shares.

Among the engineers, NEI showed well, moving up 9p ahead of next week's figures. The market is going for £39m pretax profits this year, and about £45m next year (against last year's £33). Some people were still plumping for NEI as a possible bid candidate for John Brown's turbine dividion, but NEI last night denied it had any interest in the acquisition. Other possible contenders include GEC, whose shares rose 6p to 206p, and Hawker Siddeley, whose shares fell 2p.

Shareholders attending next week's annual meeting of Blagden Industries will be looking for some news of Mr Jim Risk's intentions. The president of American industrial conglomerate City Investing International, he joined the Blagden board late last year. City Investing has 12 per cent of Blagden's equity and is widely tipped to boost its stake.

Good results from **BAT Industries** pushed up shares by 65p to 715p. Pretax profits for 1982 were a healthy £856m, against £684m the previous year.

Plessey was again riding high on the back of yesterday's news that it is planning to join forces with **Burroughs**, the American computer manufacturer, to exchange technology. The market is also looking for pretax profits of about £104m when figures are announced next month. Last year's profits were £114m. All this helped to lift the shares by 15p to 559p.

Other fast movers included **Glaxo** whose shares spurted 25p to 870p, ahead of next week's figures, and **Saxon Oil** where shares leaped by 33p to 150p on the news that the company was no longer recommending a takeover bid from rival USM oil company, **Clyde Petroleum**.

In contrast, Sotheby shares were on the slide, falling 5p to 495p, after the management said it would oppose the proposed takeover attempt by an American consortium.

RECENT ISSUES

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES
City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
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Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 672.2 up 8.3
FT Gilts: 81.81 down 0.22
FT All Share: 421.64 up 5.68
Bargains: 27,336
Tring Hall USM Index: unchanged
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Average 8,442.45 down 306.95
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,014,16 up 15.68
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1,115.62 up 2.13

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5070 down 75pts
Index 80.6 down 0.3
DM 3.6425
FrF 10.9100
Yen 358.50
Dollar
Index 122.3 up 0.3
DM 2.4130 down 30pts
Gold
$425.50 down $2
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $425.75
Sterling $1.5035

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10½
3 month interbank 10⁵⁄₁₆-10³⁄₁₆
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9¼-9⅜
3 month DM 5-4⅞
3 month 14⅛-13⅞
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 Inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

BAT Ind 715p up 65p
Blue Circle Industries 448p up 10p
Gerrard & Nat 377p up 13p
Hammerson A 685p up 15p
Plessey 559p up 15p
Thorn EMI 503p up 13p
Brown Shipley 365p down 15p
Comm Union 138p down 4p
Grattan 58p down 6p
Massey Ferg 235p down 10p
Burmah Oil 174p down 4p
Sotheby 495p down 5p

TODAY

Interims: Scottish Metropolitan Property.
Finals: Armitage Bros, Clyde Petroleum, Dinkie Heel, Emray, J E England and Sons (Wellington), Insurance Corp of Ireland, Lyle Shipping, North British Canadian Inv, Senior Engineering Grp, Trans National Tst, E Upton, George Wills.
Economic statistics; Car and commercial vehicle production (Feb final).

£10m tax fall lifts Thomson

● **THOMSON PROFIT:** The International Thomson Organisation increased its net earnings to £51.5m last year compared with £43.5m in 1981. But the increase was entirely accounted for by a £10m drop in income taxes to £53.9m. Thomson had a successful year in the North Sea, where it has a major interest in the Piper oil field.

But its publishing interests suffered £4.7m closure and reorganization costs and £12.4m exceptional development spending (£7.4m in 1981), both charged against virtually unchanged £114,6m trading profits.

● **COPE BID:** The Dowable consortium, which is bidding for Cope Allman International, now has acceptance for its 60p offer for 21.51 per cent of the shares. The acceptances include 1.8 per cent from private shareholders.

● **DIGITAL DISCS:** EMI Music is to release its first digital compact discs this summer. Two hudred classical and pop records will be available within 12 months for use on the new CD system developed by Philips and Sony.

● **ICI CONTRACT:** A partnership of Imperial Chemical Industries and Simon Engineering's Sim-Chem subsidiary expects shortly to be awarded a contract to help build a $600m chlor-alkali plant in Indonesia.

● **INSURANCE BUY:** Hill Samuel group is expanding its insurance broking intersts with the £4.6m acquisition of Hill House Group, the Bristol-based motor and household insurance broker. The combination of Hill House with Hill Samuel's Lowndes Lambert will put the group among the top half-dozen personal brokers in the country.

Dow edges higher but stays vulnerable

New York (Reuter) – Stock prices yesterday edged higher in early trading in a spill-over from Wednesday's late bargain-hunting, with the Dow Jones Industrial average up about 2½ points.

Advances led declines three to two, and 14 million shares changed hands in the first half-hour of trading.

The Dow had closed on Wednesday 6.67 points down, after being 14 down earlier. Yesterday, analysts said that investors may be attracted to the market because of its ability to recoup some of Wednesday's early losses. But they said that the market was very vulnerable to any negative financial news and could still reverse itself.

The market has been hammered over the past two sessions by surprising projections of lower first-quarter earning, particularly by high-flying technology companies.

Many experts wonder, therefore, how strong an economic recovery is underway. Although the Conference Boards latest survey showed a surge in consumer confidence, economists believe the rebound will be relatively weak at first.

Investors have been heartened that the Federal Reserve has sought to quell fears of higher interest rates by the drive to cut inflation and claiming that the recent bulge in money supply should moderate soon.

EEC in farm talks with US

From Bailey Morris Washington

European and American officials are busy working trying to resolve their agricultural trade dispute before next month's meeting of Western heads of states in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Neither party wants the dispute to overshadow the economic summit at which the United States is anxious to focus on East-West economic relations.

One formula under consideration at the sub-cabinet level would involve a freeze on subsidies by the European Community to be followed by gradual reductions in farm price supports.

Some progress was made by ministers who met in Washington last month for what was described as a last-ditch attempt to settle the dispute.

Although nothing definate was agreed to by ministers, enough progress was reported to have been made to encourage them to continue talks.

Because of the sensitive nature of the talks and the difficult political choices involved, it was agreed that there would by a virtual news blackout on the progress of the negotiations.

"We recognize that the Europeans have a very serious problem to resolve, especially in view of the political impact of their farmers. In France particularly, in the aftermath of the new austerity measures, the notion of a cutback for the farmers is going to be very difficult ot sell," a US official said.

But the US team also warned the European delegation headed by Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp that Congress was likely to take matters into its own hands if tangible progress was not made soon.

Now diplomats are grappling with the question of what approach they should adopt in applying a freeze-related formula which must, in the end, be approved by heads of state.

The decision is whether to take a broadscale approach, applying the formula across-the-board or whether to adopt an approach advanced by Mr Peter Walker, the British Agricultural Minister, of applying it on a commodity-by-commodity basis.

The commodity-by-commidity approach, while attractive to many diplomats, is fraught with problems which could cause the entire set of negotiations to fall apart, thus setting the stage for a trade war some US officials believe.

Markets left short as authorities favour caution



Bank defies City pressure for lower interest rates

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Jonathan Davis

The Bank of England stuck out firmly against the trend to lower interest rates yesterday in a move designed to instill some caution in the markets and head off an over-hasty cut in bank base rates.

In the face of continuing pressure from the discount houses to cut its money market dealing rates for bills, the Bank refused to budge. It continued to operate at rates which are well above market rates, and with the discount houses reluctant to comply, the markets were left substantially short of funds.

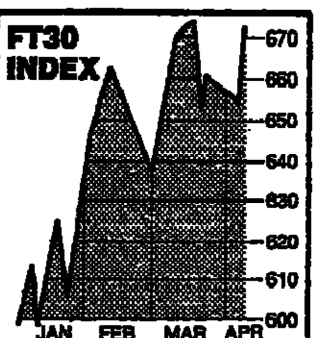
Compared with a revised shortage of £700m, the Bank supplied only £465m of assistance to the discount market with the result that overnight interbank rates shot up to about 20 per cent yesterday afternoon.

The markets are convinced that a half-point cut in bank base rates to 10 per cent is imminent and the stock market rose sharply yesterday with the *FT* Index gaining 8.3 points to 672.2, a whisker off its record high.

However, the authorities are believed to favour caution until there is further evidence that oil priced have found their level. In particular it appears that a base rate cut was not thought welcome ahead of today's replies from the major oil companies to the British National Oil Corporation's pricing proposals.

The coporation has given the companies until the close of business today to reply to its proposed cuts of between 50 and 75 cents a barrel in North Sea prices for March, to follow the $3-a-barrel cut proposed for February.

The expectation in Whitehall and most quarters of the oil



industry is that the pricing proposals will be accepted, however reluctantly in some cases. This will establish a marker price for North Sea oil of $30 a barrel, against the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' reference price of $29 a barrel.

The price of North Sea oil on the "spot market" firmed again yesterday, with North Sea Forties crude quoted at $28.75 a barrel, up 25 cents on the day. The proposed price for Forties crude oil is $29.75 a barrel, so the differential between the spot and official prices has narrowed from about $3 to $1 a barrel since the latest Opec agreement was reached after marathon talks in London last month.

Market confidence that fears of an international oil price war are receding has been boosted by Nigeria's announcement that it will not regard the prices proposed by BNOC as undercutting Opec's agreement, despite its earlier warning that it would match any new North Sea price cuts "cent for cent".

The major oil companies such as BP, Shell and Esso have been under pressure from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy, not to press too hard for larger North Sea price cuts and thereby destabilize the market.

Even if the North Sea prices are accepted, however, there is no certainly that the price agreement will hold throughout the summer. BNOC has to face the problem of finding buyers for the last 100,000 barrels a day of oil that it trades, following the decision of Gulf Oil, previously its largest customer, to cut back sharply on its liftings.

Pound lower in quiet trading

The pound came in for some modest profit-taking yesterday after its sharp rise in recent days, and speculation over lower United Kingdom interest rates contributed to an easing in sterling's value against other currencies. Sterling slipped three-quarters of a cent against the dollar to close at $1.5070 and was also slightly weaker against other leading currencies. Its trade-weighted value closed down 0.3 at 80.6.

BAT INDUSTRIES SHARE PRICE
DATASTREAM
RELATIVE TO FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX
700 650 600 550 500 450 400
APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR

£172m BAT profits rise tops forecast

By Jonathan Clare

BAT Industries
Year to 31.12.83
Pretax profit £856m (£684m)
Stated earnings 124.9p (99.9p)
Turnover £11.507m (9,265m)
Net final dividend 15p (8.5p)
Share price 715p. Yield 5.5%
Dividend payable 1.7.83

BAT Industries, the tobacco, retailing and paper group, saw a huge jump in its profits last year despite the recession affecting its main world markets.

Helped by favourable exchange rates, particularly against the US dollar and German mark, which added £96m, profits increased from £684m to £856m – a rise of one quarter, much better than even the most optimistic estimates.

With some indications that the US recession is ending and some revovery in sight in tobacco sales, where volume fell by 4 per cent, 1983 is expected to be even better. BAT is almost certain to exceed £900m and some estimates are close to £1,000m.

The currency benefits came through strongly in the last quarter and look set to continue. Mr Edward Symons, the deputy chairman, says the effects on the results of currency are not entirely fortitous. "It is a reflection of the stronger currencies in the countries where we operate," he said.

The dividend has been increased by almost one-fifth to 27.5p and there is a one-for-three scrip issue. This and the good results sent the shares up from 650p to 725p before they settled at 715p.

The acquisition of Marshall Field in the United States cost $368m and together with Marshall's inherited debt this took borrowings to £1,300m though gearing remains comparatively modest at a gross 45 per cent.

Tobacco trading profits increased from £463m to £572m worldwide. BAT now has 7 per cent of the United Kingdom domestic tobacco market, which it entered only five years ago. The problem here is that the total market has declined faster than expected and price competition is harsher. Brands include State Express and Du Maurier.

Paper profits increased from £47m to £75m with a big improvement from the high margin carbonless copying paper, the result of a deliberate switch. Rationalization in the United Kingdom should make it as productive as the Belgian arm of the business.

£1.1m Grattan loss adds to mail order gloom

By Our Financial Staff

Grattan
Year to 31.1.83
Pretax loss £1.1m (Profit £5.2m)
Stated earnings loss 2.1p (9.68p)
Turnover £183m (£177)
Net final divided nil (2.25p
Share price 58p, down 6p

The outlook for the mail order industry was confirmed as gloomy yesterday when Grattan, the Bradford company which came close to merging with Empire Stores a few weeks ago, reported a year's poor figures and poor short-term prospects.

It turned in a loss of £1.1m, against last year's profit if £5.2m with little hope of much improvement in the immediate future. Freemans, a main rival, gave a similar view when it reported its figures recently.

Grattan's loss, however is struck after costs of almost £1.5, for its modernization programme.

The launch of the You and Yours and Look Again catalogue operations, which have no agents and co credit, cost £3.3m taken below the line as part of a £4.5 m extraordinary debit. It has been successful and Graftan has stepped up its marketing support.

The rest of the extraordinary item is for the closure of sales offices which is still taking place. The workforce was reduced by about a fifth last year after substantial cuts in 1981.

Bad debt experience in contrast to other operators has improved as a result of tighter credit control.

Stewart Wrightson up 7pc

By Our Financial Staff

Stewart Wrightson Holdings
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £9.9m (£9.2m)
Stated earnings 27.47p (24.27p)
Turnover £71.8m (£75.1m)
Net final dividend 14.3p (13p)
Share price 261p+1p. Yield 7.8%
Dividend payable 1.7.83

Stewart Wrightson, the shipping, air and insurance broker, reported a 7 per cent rise in pretax profits to £9.9m for 1982 despite vastly increased underwriting losses.

The group blamed the underwriting losses of £1.35m compared with last year's £170,000 loss, on the poor underwriting climate particularly in the Middle East where employers' liability and third party motor claims increased sharply.

The United Kingdom market also remained almost flat, while the amount of US business coming to the London market fell.

The fierce competition in the United Kingdom and US markets generally meant lower premium rates than in 1981 and total brokerage income was up only 3 per cent over the year to £49.8m.

Efforts to control expenses included a 6 per cent reduction in staff during the year to bring numbers down to 1,900 and helped to contain the underlying rise in costs to 5 per cent compared with 1981.

The final dividend of 10.45p net was recommended by the board, making a total of 14.30p for the year against last year's 13p total.

Insurance register wins backing

By Lorna Bourke

Most members of the Life Offices Association and Association of Scottish Life Offices are supporting a new initiative to hammer out a voluntary agreement on life and pensions commissions.

Plans are being developed to establish from next January a Registry of Life Assurance Commissions (Rolac) which would operate a scheme of maximum commission rates for life and pension business.

As yet only one non-LOA office, Equity and Law, is supporting the plan but the Rolac steering committee hopes that the linked life offices outside the LOA will eventually join.

"We were given only a week's notice of this initiative but we are in favour of anything which is going to be good for the market, Mr John Woolhouse, chairman of the Linked Life Group, said.

But he added: "At this stage it is difficult to see how this agreement will be any different from the old LOA agreement."

The old LOA commissions agreement was abandoned last year and since then the LOA has been keeping a register of all commission increases. Any new agreement will undoubtedly have higher maximum commission levels than the old agreement, and also include differential commissions for registered insurance brokers. It is unlikely to carry a "volume override" provision, much liked by the linked life offices, as this is seen as being detrimental to the consumers' interest.

Saxon calls off merger

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The planned merger between two independent Britsh oil companies, Clyde Petroleum and Saxon Oil, took an unusual and unexpected turn yesterday when Saxon's board said it was withdrawing its recommendation of the offer terms.

The surprise move, which came just over five days before the bid expired, was announced after a sharp rise in Saxon's share price in morning dealings on the stock market. The shares moved from 117p to 142p before the announcement, and closed at 163p. At last night's closing price, Clyde's all-share offer was worth only 122p.

Saxon gave three reasons for its change of mind: the result of drilling on its acreage in North Sea block 16/8, the Budget tax concessions to oil companies, and the improved outlook for world oil prices.

Mr John Heaney, managing director, said that after careful advice from the Takeover Panel and its advisers, Charterhouse Japhet and Wood Mackenzie, the board unanimously felt it should divulge the new information – particularly about the 16/8 well – to its shareholders.

City Comment

Sotheby's: mystery and fears

Nobody should be happy with the state of affairs at Sotheby's. The staff, as evidenced by the letter from the experts, is frustrated with General Felt's mysterious delays and is understandably apprehensive about the future of the traditional side of the business.

The board is faced with demands for representation but apparently no proposals as to what Messrs Cogan and Swid plan to do with their stake. And for their part, the New York entrepreneurs have lost much of the goodwill necessary for running this sensitive business.

But this confusion does not necessarily justify all the responses. The staff and board are right to complain that General Felt has not made its intentions clear. It follows, however, that fears about how the traditional business might be affected by a takeover could be exaggerated.

Moreover, it is not obvious that developing other sides of Sotheby's business – perhaps by making more use of the name in a franchising operation – automatically harms the art auctioneering. It is difficult to believe that all signatories to the letter would leave Sotheby's if General Felt were to take control, and such threats unsettle clients, whatever impact they may have in New York.

Nevertheless, the nub of the issue is the game being played by General Felt. Four months have passed since its stake was acquired but nobody is much the wiser, except knowing that Messrs Cogan and Swid do have the finance to mount a bid. Certainly some of General Felt's tactics, notably setting up a "board in waiting" are bound to upset people and compound the confusion.

The facts that Sotheby's is the name it is and that such establishment institutions as Warburgs and Morgan Grenfell have been retained make clarification more, rather than less, desirable. General Felt should make its purpose plain, and the staff should refrain from statements which do not make clear whether it is opposed to takeovers generally or to this one in particular.

New company would operate US deal

MacGregor's $400m steel plan

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

New details emerged yesterday of the private, $400m company that is being proposed to operate the controversial trans-atlantic steel deal.

The company, the brainchild of Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation until the end of August, would be formed from the Ravenscraig plant in Scotland and at least two other BSC operations, according to reports originating in the US.

The plan, which Mr MacGregor said last week had been jeopardized by premature publicity, involves the shipment of semi-finished steel slabs from Ravenscraig to United States Steel Corporation's works at Fairless, near Philadelphia.

If the project succeeds, about 2,000 workers will lose their jobs in Scotland and up to 3,000 at Fairless. Steel union leaders at both plants have opposed the plan by the BSC and US Steel claim that it provides the best hope of giving the two plants a long-term future.

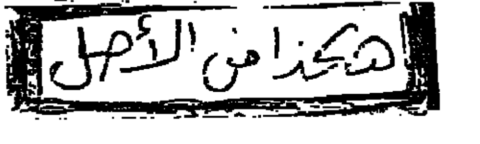
The United States reports said that the $400m (£266m) would be raised through a stock offering and used to improve facilities at Ravenscraig and fund redundancy payments. A portion of the equity would also be invested in finishing operations at Fairless but the exact amount, according to Mr David Roderick, chairman of United States Steel, is still to be negotiated.

The United Steelworkers of America union has expressed bitterness at the proposal, particularly as it has already agreed this year to concede to employers various elements of wages and fringe benefits in return for a $2,000m modernization of steelmaking facilities.

By forming a private company from bits of the corporation, Mr MacGregor should be able to avoid the possibility of the project being barred under United States trade laws which can impose penalties on subsidized steel imports. However, at present, semi-finished steel is not penalized under the terms of the package of import restrictions imposed by the US.

A United States Congressional staff aide who attended meetings in London this week with Mr MacGregor said yesterday: "They have structured the deal in a way to get around the subsidy question. The new company will not be government-supported so the subsidy restrictions will not apply."

Mr MacGregor had not explained the specific details of the stock offering, he said, but had expressed confidence that the money could be raised.



COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

British Vending
Year 1982.
Pretax profit £341,000 (£260,000 loss).
Turnover £19.69m (£19.38m).
Net final dividend 0.35p making 0.7p (nil).

Druck Holdings
Half-year to Dec 1982.
Pretax profit £462,000 (£371,000).
Stated earnings 3.3p (3.4p).
Turnover £1.9m (£1.3m).
Net interim dividend 1.1p (0.0p).

Cookson Group
Year 1982.
Pretax profit £6.4m (£11.3m).
Turnover £476m (£429.6m).
Net final dividend 5.96p (5.96p).

Green Bank Industrial Holdings
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit £2.4m (£2.0m).
Stated earnings 4.85p (3.92p).
Turnover £13m (£9.8m).
Net final dividend 1.3p.

Tioxide Group
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit £16.3m (£15.3m).
Stated earnings 23.1p (16.6p).
Turnover £233m (£200m).
Net total dividend 12p (10p).

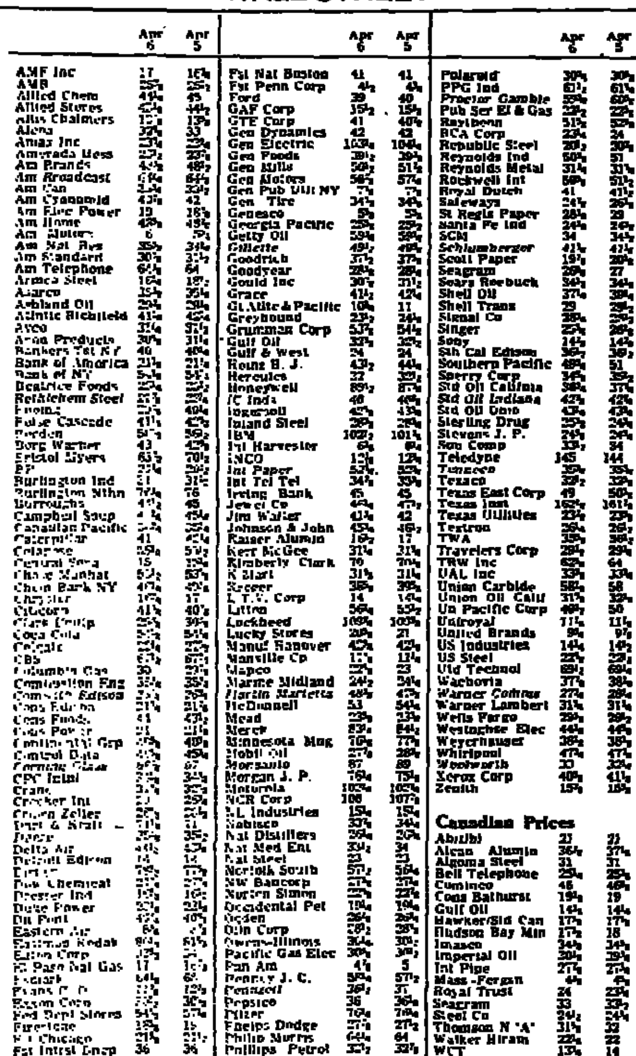
Sunbeam Wolsey
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit £896,000 (£676,000).
Stated earnings 10p (6.4p).
Turnover £23.2m (£24.1m).
Net total dividend 3p (3p).

Thomas Walker
Half-year to 31.12.82.
Attributable profit £52,000
Stated earnings 0.8635p (0.1738p).
Turnover £802,000 (£703,000).
Net interim dividend 0.1675p

Photo Me International
Half-year to 31.10.82.
Pretax profit £1.8m (£1.3m).
Stated earnings 32.38p (22.33p).
Turnover £18.9m (£16.0m).
Net interim dividend 3.15p.



WALL STREET



	Apr 6	Apr 5		Apr 6	Apr 5		Apr 6	Apr 5
AMF Inc	17	16¾	Fst Nat Boston	41	41	Polaroid	30⅞	30⅞
AMR	25⅞	25½	Fst Penn Corp	4½	4¾	PPG Ind	61½	61⅞
Allied Chem	41⅝	45	Ford	39	40	Proctor Gamble	59⅞	60⅞
Allied Stores	42¼	44½	GAF Corp	15½	15¾	Pub Ser El & Gas	22½	22⅞
Allis Chalmers	12⅛	13⅝	GTE Corp	41	40⅞	Raytheon	51⅞	52⅞
Alcoa	32⅝	33	Gen Dynamics	42	42	RCA Corp	23¾	24
Amax Inc	23¾	22¾	Gen Electric	103¾	104¾	Republic Steel	20½	20⅞
Amerada Hess	27½	27⅝	Gen Foods	39½	39¾	Reynolds Ind	50⅞	51
Am Brands	48½	48½	Gen Mills	50½	51⅞	Reynolds Metal	31¾	31⅞
Am Broadcast	64¾	64½	Gen Motors	56⅞	57¾	Rockwell Int	50⅞	51½
Am Can	33¾	33½	Gen Pub Util NY	7⅞	7⅞	Royal Dutch	41	41½
Am Cyanamid	42⅝	42	Gen Tire	34⅞	34⅞	Safeways	24⅞	26⅞
Am Elec Power	19	18⅞	Genesco	5⅞	5⅞	St Regis Paper	28¾	29
Am Home	42⅝	43⅞	Georgia Pacific	25⅞	25½	Santa Fe Ind	24⅞	24½
Am Motors	6	7¼	Getty Oil	59¾	58⅞	SCM	34	34½
Am Nat Res	35½	34¾	Gillette	49½	49⅞	Schlumberger	41⅞	41⅞
Am Standard	30⅞	31½	Goodrich	37½	37⅞	Scott Paper	19⅞	20⅞
Am Telephone	64½	64	Goodyear	28¾	28¾	Seagram	26⅞	27
Armco Steel	16⅞	17½	Gould Inc	30⅞	31½	Sears Roebuck	34½	34¾
Asarco	35⅝	35¾	Grace	41½	42¾	Shell Oil	37⅞	38¾
Ashland Oil	29¾	29¾	Gt Atlc & Pacific	10⅞	11	Shell Trans	29	29⅞
Atlntic Richfield	41⅞	42¾	Greyhound	23½	24⅛	Signal Co	28⅞	29½
Avco	31¾	31½	Grumman Corp	53⅞	54⅞	Singer	27⅞	28⅞
Avon Products	30⅝	31¼	Gulf Oil	32⅞	32½	Sony	14⅞	14⅞
Bankers Tst NY	40	40¾	Gulf & West	24	24	Sth Cal Edison	36½	36½
Bank of America	21⅜	21⅜	Heinz H. J.	43½	44¼	Southern Pacific	48⅞	51
Bank of NY	54⅛	54½	Hercules	32	32½	Sperry Corp	34⅞	35½
Beatrice Foods	27¾	27½	Honeywell	89½	87¾	Std Oil Califnia	38⅞	37⅞
Bethlehem Steel	23½	22¾	IC Inds	40	40⅞	Std Oil Indiana	42⅞	42⅞
Boeing	39⅝	40¼	Ingersoll	42⅞	43⅞	Std Oil Ohio	43⅞	43⅞
Boise Cascade	41⅞	42⅞	Inland Steel	28⅞	28¾	Sterling Drug	25⅞	24⅞
Borden	54⅞	59½	IBM	102½	101¾	Stevens J. P.	24⅞	24⅞
Borg Warner	43	42¾	Int Harvester	6⅞	6¾	Sun Comp	33½	34
Bristol Myers	65½	70½	INCO	12⅞	12⅞	Teledyne	145	144
BP	22¾	20½	Int Paper	52⅞	52⅞	Tenneco	35⅞	35⅞
Burlington Ind	31	31½	Int Tel Tel	34⅞	33⅞	Texaco	32½	32⅞
Burlington Nthn	77¾	76	Irving Bank	45	45	Texas East Corp	49	50⅞
Burroughs	47½	45	Jewel Co	46¾	47½	Texas Inst	162½	161⅞
Campbell Soup	45¾	45¾	Jim Walter	41¾	42	Texas Utilities	23¾	23⅞
Canadian Pacific	33¾	33¾	Johnson & John	45¾	46½	Textron	26¾	26½
Caterpillar	41	42¾	Kaiser Alumin	16½	17	TWA	35⅞	36½
Celanese	59⅛	59½	Kerr McGee	31⅜	31⅜	Travelers Corp	28⅞	29⅞
Central Soya	15	15⅝	Kimberly Clark	70	70¾	TRW Inc	62⅞	64
Chase Manhat	52½	53⅞	K Mart	31⅞	31¼	UAL Inc	33⅞	33¾
Chem Bank NY	47⅞	49⅛	Kroger	35⅞	35⅞	Union Carbide	58⅞	58
Chrysler	16⅞	17	L.T.V. Corp	14	14¼	Union Oil Calif	31⅞	32⅞
Citicorp	41⅞	40⅞	Litton	56⅞	55½	Un Pacific Corp	49½	50
Clark Equip	29⅞	30⅞	Lockheed	109⅞	103⅞	Uniroyal	11⅞	11⅞
Coca Cola	52⅞	54⅜	Lucky Stores	20⅞	21	United Brands	9⅞	9⅞
Colgate	22¼	22⅞	Manuf Hanover	42⅞	42⅞	US Industries	14¾	14½
CBS	67½	67½	Manville Cp	12⅞	12¾	US Steel	22⅞	22⅛
Columbia Gas	30	29⅞	Mapco	22⅞	23	Utd Technol	69½	69¾
Combustion Eng	35¼	35⅛	Marine Midland	24½	24¼	Wachovia	37⅞	38⅞
Comwlth Edison	25⅛	25⅝	Martin Marietta	48⅞	47⅞	Warner Comms	27⅞	28⅞
Cons Edison	21⅜	21⅜	McDonnell	53	54¾	Warner Lambert	31⅞	31⅞
Cons Foods	41	43½	Mead	23⅞	23⅞	Wells Fargo	29⅞	29½
Cons Power	21	21⅜	Merck	83⅛	84½	Westinghse Elec	44⅞	44⅞
Continental Grp	40⅞	40⅞	Minnesota Mng	76⅞	77⅞	Weyerhauser	38½	38⅞
Control Data	45⅞	45¾	Mobil Oil	27⅞	28⅞	Whirlpool	47⅞	47⅞
Corning Glass	65⅞	67	Monsanto	87	89	Woolworth	30	32¾
CPC Intnl	33¾	34½	Morgan J. P.	76¾	75¾	Xerox Corp	40⅞	41¼
Crane	33⅞	32⅞	Motorola	103⅞	102⅞	Zenith	15⅞	18⅞
Crocker Int	25	25⅞	NCR Corp	108	107⅞			
Crown Zeller	26⅞	26¼	NL Industries	15¾	15⅞			
Dart & Kraft	71⅛	71	Nabisco	33⅞	34¾	**Canadian Prices**		
Deere	35⅞	35½	Nat Distillers	29¾	20⅞	Abitibi	22	22
Delta Air	44⅞	45⅞	Nat Med Ent	33½	34	Alcan Alumin	36½	37¼
Detroit Edison	14	14	Nat Steel	23	23	Algoma Steel	31	31
Disney	75½	77½	Norfolk South	57½	56¾	Bell Telephone	25¾	25⅞
Dow Chemical	27⅞	27⅞	NW Bancorp	27⅞	27⅞	Cominco	48	48⅞
Dresser Ind	15⅞	16½	Norton Simon	22⅞	22⅞	Cons Bathurst	19¾	19
Duke Power	22⅞	22⅛	Occidental Pet	19¾	19⅞	Gulf Oil	14⅞	14¾
Du Pont	42⅞	40⅞	Ogden	26⅞	26⅞	Hawker/Sid Can	17⅞	17⅞
Eastern Air	6⅞	6⅞	Olin Corp	28½	28⅞	Hudson Bay Mn	17⅞	18
Eastman Kodak	80¾	81½	Owens-Illinois	30¾	30½	Imasco	34¾	34½
Eaton Corp	37⅞	37	Pacific Gas Elec	30⅞	30½	Imperial Oil	30⅞	29⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	17	16⅞	Pan Am	4⅞	5	Int Pipe	27⅞	27⅞
Esmark	64¼	64	Penney J. C.	58¾	57½	Mass-Fergsn	4⅞	4⅞
Evans P. D.	12⅞	12⅞	Pennzoil	36½	37	Royal Trust	24	23¾
Exxon Corp	29⅞	30⅞	Pepsico	36	36¾	Seagram	33	33½
Fed Dept Stores	54⅞	57⅛	Pfizer	76¾	76¾	Steel Co	24½	24¾
Firestone	15⅜	15	Phelps Dodge	27⅞	27½	Thomson N 'A'	31⅞	32
Fst Chicago	21⅞	21½	Philip Morris	64¾	64	Walker Hiram	22¾	22
Fst Intrst Bncp	36	36	Phillips Petrol	32½	32⅞	WCT	13⅞	14

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sally White

City finds Ladbroke a good bet

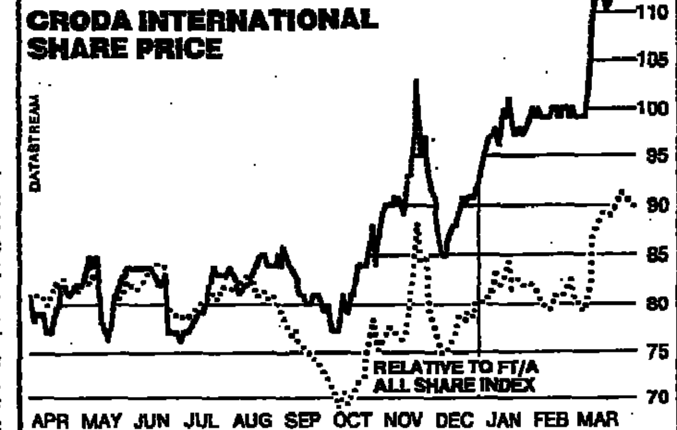
Ladbroke Group
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £36.2m (£32.8m)
Stated earnings 19p (21.6p)
Turnover £762.0 (£705.2)
Final dividend 4.3p mkg 8p (7.432p)
Share price 201pup 11p Yield 5.6%

Ladbroke produced £36m pretax profit last year. That might look more than some analysts were going for, but when one deducts the £2.1m premium for the granting of an underlease on one of the former casinos, the resulting £34m is in line with forecasts. Nonetheless, the market decided that the news was good and chased the shares higher.

Hotels and holidays did slightly better last year, at £12.5m against £11.8m the year before. This year, the hotels are gaining from heavy Amercian bookings, attracted by the lower level of sterling. Holidays are also well booked with domestic orders.

Property fell back, at £3.5m against £6.1m, and is not expected to make much of a recovery this year. But betting and racecourse management brought in £17.8m against £14.3m, reflecting increased cost-cutting rather than a rise in market share, and the better weather.

Laskeys increased profits form £1.1m to £2.8m, and this year's sales are reported to be good, particularly home computers.



Ladbroke says that group trading should be good again this year, helped by the brighter climate for consumer spending and the expected rise in tourist trade.

A rise to £40m pretax profits this year could be possible, and the well-covered dividend should be increased as usual.

Croda Int.

Croda International
Year to 26.12.82
Pretax profit £15.04m (£10.13m)
Stated earnings 7.92p (5.94p)
Turnover £307.1m (£277.7m)
Net final dividend 4p making 7p (3.75p)
Share price 117p up 4p Yield 8.6%

Croda International, the specialist chemicals group, has missed the ambitious £16m pretax profits for 1982 it forcast 15 months ago when fighting off a £79m bid from Burmah Oil. The chances are nil of it making £30m this year, never posed as a forecast but floated as a possibility during the battle for control.

Nevertheless, Croda has not done badly, with profits for last year up by nearly half to just over £15m. This year should see them rise above £20m - easily enought to justify the company's independent stance in the face of Burmah's 70p a share offer. Add to that the dividend rise, which is as promised at the time of the bid, and it is not surprising that the shares are now selling at 117p.

Croda would not have paid dividents of this size but for the bid. Prodits, after tax have missed the forecast by rather more than the pretax figure. After extraordinary items of £1.2m, earnings fall short of paying for dividends.

Croda's problem last year was its organic chemicals offshoot, which includes most of the group's petrochemical activities. It failed to meet its forecast by more than £1m. Some other companies, such as the soapmaking offshoot in Leicestershire, and the honey processing business in Oxfordshire, did rather better than forecast, but could not make up for lower-than expected volumes elsewhere.

Croda says that prospects for 1983 appear to be improving, thanks to lower sterling, falling oil prices and improvement in economic activity.

To maintain the dividend, improved results will be needed, Croda concedes, and this will certainly be the case if the rate of payment is to be increased.

Wm Morrison Supermarkets

Wm Morrison Supermarkets
Year to 29.1.83
Pertax profit £8.6m (£7.6m)
Stated earnings 9p (10.1p)
Turnover £223m (£198m)
Net final dividend 1.15p mkg 1.6p (1.4)
Share price 174p Yield 1.3%

Supermarket group Wm. Morrison has begun to develop a less conservative image through acquisition and expansion. It was the addition of floor space which helped to increase profits last year, although the group successfully whittled a little more out of the static gross margins by increasing sales per employee and through other efficiencies.

At the end of last year the floor space was 764,000 sq. ft, and another 150,000 sq. ft. is to be added by the end of 1983. Some of that comes from the three Mainstop Superstores, the group bought from BAT Stores Group in January, but a new store is planned for Manchester, and an extension for the Keighley store will also add trade.

While adding to sales, all this mop up the capital a which produced a usuful £353,000 interest receivalbe, and require borrowings of a yet unquantified amount. About £13m capital spending is planned for 1983.

Morrisons have been widening the product ranges with fresh food now accounting for quite a substantial part of sales. This will help margins.

Profits before tax could rise this year to around £10m, a performance not reflected in the prospective price earnings ratio of 16.4.

The share price had been depressed recently by a large line of stock that the market took time to digest, and thus Morrison is looking undervalued.

APPOINTMENTS

Robens to be company president

Lord Robens, who is to retire as chairman and director of Johnson Matthey in July, is becoming president of the company. **Mr H. R. Hewitt**, managing director, has been nominated chairman in his place and **Dr J. E. Hughes**, deputy managing director, will become managing director with **Mr E. J. Pateman** deputy managing director, retaining responsibility for finance.

Mr R. O. Davies, managing director, Thomson Travel, **Mr M. D. Knight**, company secretary, International Thomson Organization, and **Mr M. S. Mander**, managing director, International Thomson Publishing have joined the board of International Thomson Organization.

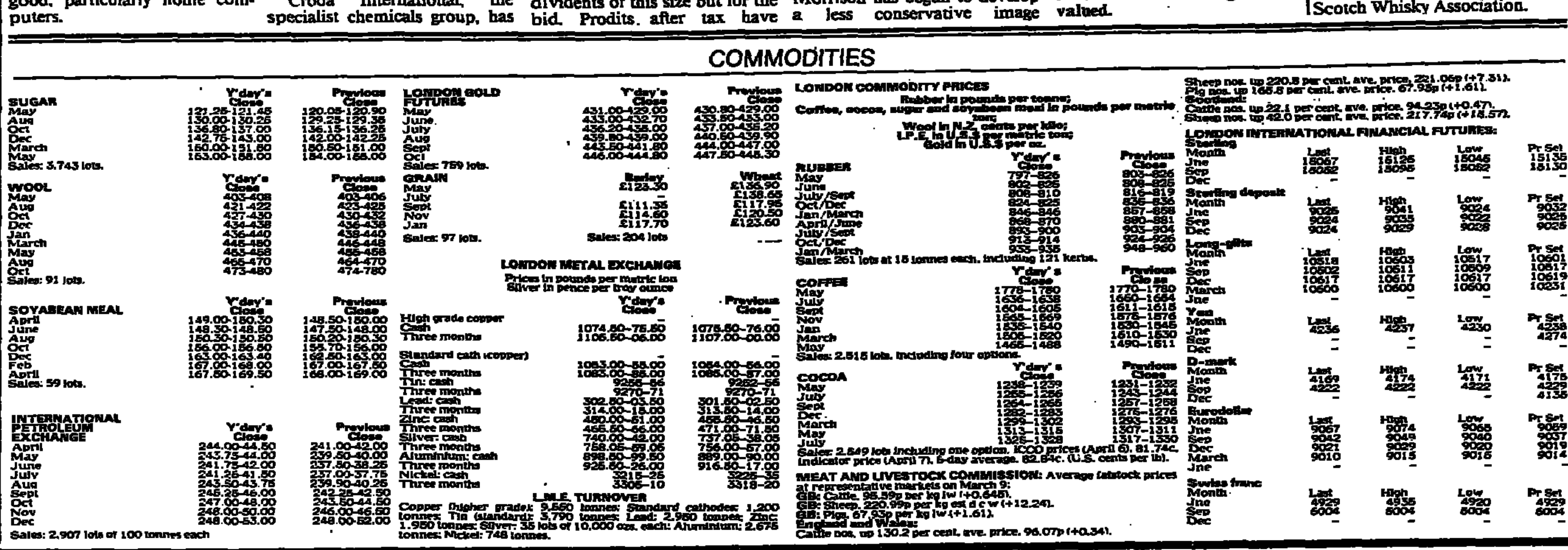
Sir Donald Barron, chairman of Midland Bank, has been appointed chairman of The City Communications Centre. His predecessor, Mr Timothy Bevan, chairman of Barclays Bank, has become chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers.

Sir Frank Cooper has joined the board of Babcock International.

Mr Christopher A. Bloomfield, Mr Robin C. Holliday and **Mr Robert Ll. John** have been appointed to the board of County Bank.

Mr J. A. R. Macphail has been elected chairman of the Scotch Whisky Association.

COMMODITIES



SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	121.25-121.45	120.05-120.90
Aug	130.00-130.25	129.25-129.35
Oct	136.80-137.00	136.15-136.25
Dec	142.75-143.00	142.00-142.25
March	150.00-151.80	150.50-151.00
May	153.00-158.00	154.00-155.00

Sales: 3,743 lots.

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	403-408	403-406
Aug	421-422	423-425
Oct	427-430	430-432
Dec	434-438	436-438
Jan	436-440	438-440
March	445-450	446-448
May	453-458	455-458
Aug	465-470	464-470
Oct	473-480	474-780

Sales: 91 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	149.00-150.30	148.50-150.00
June	148.30-148.50	147.50-148.00
Aug	150.30-150.50	150.20-150.30
Oct	156.00-156.50	155.70-156.00
Dec	163.00-163.40	162.50-163.00
Feb	167.00-168.00	167.00-167.50
April	167.50-169.50	168.00-169.00

Sales: 59 lots.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	244.00-44.50	241.00-42.00
May	243.75-44.00	239.50-40.00
June	241.75-42.00	237.50-38.25
July	241.25-41.50	237.00-37.75
Aug	243.50-43.75	239.90-40.25
Sept	245.25-46.00	242.25-42.50
Oct	247.00-48.00	243.50-44.50
Nov	248.00-50.00	246.00-46.50
Dec	248.00-53.00	248.00-52.00

Sales: 2,907 lots of 100 tonnes each

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	431.00-429.00	430.80-429.00
June	433.00-432.70	433.80-433.00
July	436.20-435.00	437.00-435.20
Aug	439.80-439.00	440.50-439.90
Sept	443.50-441.80	444.00-447.00
Oct	446.00-444.80	447.80-445.30

Sales: 759 lots.

GRAIN	Barley	Wheat
May	£123.30	£136.90
July	–	£138.65
Sept	£111.35	£117.95
Nov	£114.60	£120.50
Jan	£117.70	£123.60

Sales: 97 lots. Sales: 204 lots

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper	–	–
Cash	1074.50-75.50	1075.50-76.00
Three months	1106.50-06.00	1107.00-00.00
Standard cash (copper)	–	–
Cash	1083.00-85.00	1084.00-86.00
Three months	1083.00-85.00	1085.00-87.00
Tin: cash	9255-56	9252-56
Three months	9270-71	9270-71
Lead: cash	302.50-03.50	301.50-02.50
Three months	314.00-15.00	313.50-14.00
Zinc: cash	460.00-61.00	455.50-46.50
Three months	465.50-66.00	471.00-71.50
Silver: cash	740.00-42.00	737.05-38.05
Three months	758.05-59.05	756.00-57.00
Aluminium: cash	898.50-99.50	889.00-90.00
Three months	925.50-26.00	916.50-17.00
Nickel: cash	3215-25	3225-35
Three months	3305-10	3318-20

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade): 9,550 tonnes: Standard cathodes: 1,200 tonnes: Tin (standard): 3,790 tonnes: Lead: 2,950 tonnes: Zinc: 1,950 tonnes: Silver: 35 lots of 10,000 ozs. each: Aluminium: 2,675 tonnes: Nickel: 748 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in pounds per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S.$ per metric ton;
Gold in U.S.$ per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	797-826	805-826
June	802-825	808-825
July/Sept	808-810	816-819
Oct/Dec	824-825	835-836
Jan/March	846-846	857-858
April/June	868-870	880-881
July/Sept	893-900	903-904
Oct/Dec	913-914	924-926
Jan/March	935-935	948-960

Sales: 261 lots at 15 tonnes each, including 121 kerbs.

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1778-1780	1770-1780
July	1636-1638	1650-1654
Sept	1604-1605	1611-1615
Nov	1565-1569	1575-1576
Jan	1535-1540	1530-1545
March	1505-1520	1510-1530
May	1465-1488	1490-1511

Sales: 2,515 lots, including four options.

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1238-1239	1231-1232
July	1255-1256	1243-1244
Sept	1264-1265	1257-1258
Dec	1282-1283	1275-1276
March	1299-1302	1293-1295
May	1313-1315	1307-1311
July	1325-1328	1317-1330

Sales: 2,549 lots including one option. ICCO prices (April 6). 81.74c. indicator price (April 7). 5-day average. 82.64c. (U.S. cents per lb).

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 9:
GB: Cattle. 95.59p per kg lw (+0.645).
GB: Sheep. 220.99p per kg est d c w (+12.24).
GB: Pigs. 67.93p per kg lw (+1.61).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 130.2 per cent. ave. price. 96.07p (+0.34).
Sheep nos. up 220.8 per cent. ave. price. 221.06p (+7.31).
Pig nos. up 165.8 per cent. ave. price. 67.95p (+1.61).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 22.1 per cent. ave. price. 94.23p (+0.47).
Sheep nos. up 42.0 per cent. ave. price. 217.74p (+18.57).

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	15067	15126	15045	15135
Sep	15062	15095	15062	15130
Dec	–	–	–	–

Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	9025	9041	9024	9032
Sep	9024	9035	9022	9025
Dec	9024	9029	9028	9025

Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	10518	10603	10517	10601
Sep	10502	10511	10509	10517
Dec	10617	10617	10617	10619
March	10600	10600	10600	10231
Jne	–	–	–	–

Yen Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	4236	4237	4230	4238
Sep	–	–	–	4274
Dec	–	–	–	–

D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	4169	4174	4171	4175
Sep	4222	4222	4222	4229
Dec	–	–	–	4135

Eurodollar Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	9067	9074	9065	9059
Sep	9042	9049	9040	9037
Dec	9021	9029	9020	9019
March	9010	9015	9015	9014
Jne	–	–	–	–

Swiss franc Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	4929	4935	4920	4929
Sep	6004	6004	6004	6004
Dec	–	–	–	–

Authorized Unit Trusts

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]					

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

The man who taught economics with humour

George Schwartz, who died over Easter, was the best loved of economic columnists. He was born in 1891 and in his own words, he "started to study economics when this part of the world went so well that none of my friends had heard of the science. Economics. What are they?" When he switched from academic life to journalism in middle age, most people thought they knew. Schwartz reminded them, with a simple humour grounded in deep knowledge of the laws of supply and demand, the value of market prices, enterprise and sound money. These two columns seem as relevant today as when they were written 23 years ago.

Luddite Smoke
May 21 1950

"A new machine, introduced as an experiment into a London tobacco factory, can cut and pack 1,500 cigarettes a minute in one process. Normal production of machines now generally in use 850 cigarettes a minute.

"We do not," said Mr Percy Belcher, general secretary of the Tobacco Workers' Union, "want to interfere with progress or with more efficient methods of production, but unless the workers in the factories get something out of the new methods – their share of the profits – we are not prepared to see these methods introduced without some kind of a fight."

That, although somewhat belligerent, sounds reasonable. But is it? On the assumption that the cutting and packing is of the same standard as previously, the change represents a 76 per cent increase in productivity on that process. Who is responsible for this and to whom should the benefit accrue?

I can appreciate that the claim of the inventor to have contributed to the result is incontestable. I can appreciate the contribution of the people whose savings financed the construction and installation of the machine. But in respect of the people directly operating the machine I would want to know in what way their particular activities are affected.

Would they be required to exert any more foot-pounds of energy? Would they be required to furnish any more ergs, or whatever it may be, of brain skill? The job might even be rendered easier, in which case brute logic would suggest a reduction, not an increase, in wages.

Does an increase in productivety brought about solely by the machine invariably provoke a demand by the associated worker for increased money remuneration on the grounds of equity? If a chauffeur-driven owner gets a new and faster model does the chauffeur immediately react "That means we shall cover more ground a day. I want a rise"?

It is quite likely that he will tell his employer affably: "Well, sir, I was getting a bit tired of the old cough-and-spit, begging your pardon, but that's what the other fellows called it. I was thinking of leaving, but now that you've got this spanking Flying Cormorant, I'm staying. If ever you think of getting a Sizzling Buzzard I don't mind taking a five bob cut to help out. They're a bit expensive."

Or take that estimable lady who does for one in the home twice or thrice weekly. Hitherto she may have gone on her hands and knees to polish the floor. If you treat yourself to an electric floor polisher does she immediately step up her claim from 2*s*. 6*d*. an hour to 3*s*. on the ground that she is now enabled to cover more of the house per diem? It is much more likely that she will hail the relief of her limbs by embarking on a medical history of the Binks family, including the obstetrical details which, in my case, always induce a profound queasiness.

For which particular workers in the tobacco industry would Mr Belcher claim a cut into the profits derived from the new machine? Would he confine it to the people directly operating the machine? What about the machine minder? What about the warehousemen who deal with the faster flow of output? What about the typists in the office, who, after all, are in the firm?

The fact is that the invention is a cost-reducing innovation, and the ulitmate result – under competitive conditions, the speedy result – should be the diffusion of the benefits over the community at large following the repercussions on the price of cigarettes. On Mr Belcher's thesis I could stake a claim for using the lift at the office. I calculate it gives me five minutes more at my desk per day. Something like 20 hours over at the year. The firm must make a profit out of this extra working time obtained through the lift installation. Remind me to walk slowly upstairs in future and to sit doing nothing until my heart stops thumping."

Off the Rails
June 18 1950

"The *Railway Review*, the official organ of the National Union of Railwaymen, very sharply, and quite properly, takes me up for the article entitled "Luddite Smoke" that I wrote here four weeks ago. In it I contested the assumption that the workers directly concerned with the operation of a new and more efficient machine (a cigarette-making machine in this case) were forthwith entitled to increased monetary remuneration as representing their claim on the increased productivity.

The *Review* was, perhaps justifiably, not impressed by my argument and regarded my examples and analogies as far-fetched or irrelevant. It dismissed these summarily and very sensibly seized on a passage which, it declared, approached the real problem.

I had written: "The ultimate result (of this cost-reducing innovation) – under competitive conditions the speedy result – should be the diffusion of the benefits over the community at large following the repressions on the price of cigarettes."

The *Review* flatly retorts with this challenge: "The deadly truth of the position is, however, that none of the suppositions in this phrase has anything to do with reality. Competitive society never worked to that end – if it came about at all, then it happened through the exclusion and at large, the workers concered . . . Why – one might ask – has competitive society never tried to introduce legislation to safeguard the achievement of those ends, so often declared by its protagonists as being the real ones, i.e., that of diffusing the benefits of progress over society at large? The answer is, of course that a society in which the means of production are privately owned does not and cannot work like that."

Now it is remarkable that this should appear in a railway publication. The railway has been the stock example of an invention the benefits of which were diffused over society at large in a swift, almost revolutionary, manner. The illustrations are so commonplace that, for fear of banality, I hesitate to quote them. If all the railways of the world were torn up tomorrow would the standard of living of the ordinary workers be unaffected? Or would it suffer a catastrophic fall?

We used to hear these things in the kindergarten. Teacher would take out a box of matches and explain that Queen Elizabeth with all her power could not exercise such command over fire. The ordinary worker can buy a suit today and preen himself, "Not Solomon in all his glory . . ." A working girl can pull on a pair of silk stockings and feel sorry for the Queen of Sheba. The benefits of the invention of artificial silk have not been diffused over the population at large? Brother, you've led a sheltered life.

But this diffusion is not a matter of centuries, but of decades, even years. The trade unions are always complaining that cost-of-living indices are out of date because they do not include new products absorbed and established into the ordinary household budget. Get the White Paper on the Interim Index of Retail Prices which was substituted in 1947 for the old cost-of-living index, and compare the list of 1914 items with the new list – radio sets, cycles, prams, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric and gas heating and cooking appliances, all the legitimate prerogative of the working-class purse. That's a lift-up from tallow candles and black woollen stockings.

With all respect to the *Railway Review*, its argument can be reduced to the farcical. In 12 million homes of Britain people can switch a knob and listen to a voice emanating from heaven knows where. "My friends, most of you are excluded from the benefits of invention and innovation. You are the victims of a hold-up attributable to capitalist malignity. Were it not for that you could hear what I am saying. We are now switching you over to Sydney for a running commentary on the Test Match."

Thousands of Britons have served out East and seen poverty at its starkest. I know their reaction, We wouldnt put up with that." The correct comment? "Why don't we in Britain have to put up with that? "Will the writer in the *Railway Review*, who calls himself "Economist," please live up to his pseudonym by answering that?"

industrial notebook

When is success not a success?

Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipyard which gave the world the Canberra and (albeit briefly) the Titanic, has been bailed out by taxpayers' money for so long that it is hard to remember the last time it stood on its own two feet. Despite nationalization and £300m of Government aid since the end of the 1960s, the 6,000 jobs that remain of the peak post-war workforce of 23,000 are – at £8,000 or so a man each year – among the most heavily subsidized anywhere in the country.

It was, therefore, not without some irony a few days ago that assorted guests from Belfast, the oil industry and the press gathered in the famous yard for the "naming" of a new oil tanker called British Skill. Her sister ship, one of four that British Petroleum is having built in British yards and which Harland and Wolff is due to deliver by the end of this year, is being called British Success.

For ships that are being built at a loss for an owner who does not really want them, this nomenclature is splendidly quixotic, if not downright absurd. Only last summer, BP was announcing the scrapping of a third of its tanker fleet on the now familiar grounds that Opec and recession have turned the giant crude and product carriers into expensive and obsolete white elephants.

It is impossible not to be pessimistic about Harland and Wolff's prospects. Tankers are the yard's speciality and nobody sees oil demand rising much, if at all, over the rest of the century, although replacement orders will be coming through in some numbers by the end of the decade. In the short term, the yard has nothing on its books beyond the spring of next year, although Mr John Parker, the new chief executive, is hopeful that he can win a £70m order from Blue Star to see him through until 1985.

Inevitably, more jobs will go at Harland this year, but it will still be a major surprise if the Government does anything but bail out the yard again when this year's financial arrangements are announced in the coming weeks. Losses for the year just ended are likely to be at least as bad as the 1981-82 figure of £26m.

But Harland and Wolff remains the largest single employer in Northern Ireland, and it is an election year. More importantly, Mr Parker can – and undoubtedly will – wield the economic spin-off argument that helped to save British Leyland.

One £25m BP tanker may have lost the country a few million pounds in subsidies, but it enabled Harland and Wolff to place £22m of orders with 550 suppliers, 90 per cent of them British. They at least were kept afloat.

The real tragedy for the shipbuilding industry is that the problem is an international one that will be solved only by international cooperation – and there are precious few signs of that.

Jonathan Davis

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982-83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	133	–	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
158	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	149	–	10.0	6.7	–	–
74	57	Airsprung Group	62	–	6.1	9.8	17.7	17.7
46	31	Armitage & Rhodes	31	–	4.3	13.9	3.5	6.1
314	197	Bardon Hill	314	+2	11.4	3.6	13.2	16.6
138	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	138	+1	15.7	11.3	–	–
270	210	Cindico Group	210	–	17.6	8.4	–	–
86	52	Deborah Services	52	–	6.0	11.5	3.4	9.3
94	75½	Frank Horsell	94	–	–	–	7.8	8.4
92½	90½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87	92½	–	8.7	9.4	10.3	11.0
83	61	Frederick Parker	62	–	7.1	11.5	3.9	6.2
55	34	George Blair	34	–	–	–	5.9	12.3
100	74	Ind Prec Castings	78	–	7.3	9.4	10.0	12.6
158	100	Isis Conv Pref	156	–	15.7	10.1	–	–
143	94	Jackson Group	142	–	7.5	5.3	4.4	9.0
203	111	James Burrough	203	+1	9.6	4.7	14.8	16.5
250	148	Robert Jenkins	150	+2	20.0	13.3	1.6	23.8
83	54	Scruttons "A"	69	–	5.7	8.3	9.0	10.8
167	112	Torday & Carlisle	112	–	11.4	10.2	5.0	8.6
29	21	Unilock Holdings	25½	–	0.46	1.8	–	–
85	64	Walter Alexander	65	–	6.4	9.8	4.6	6.7
270	214	W. S. Yeates	261xd	+1	17.1	6.6	4.0	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
C. Hoare & Co	*10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%

* [illegible]

GOLF: OPENING ROUND OF 70 FOR FIRST BRITON

Faldo the early bird gets flying start before big guns can fire

From John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent, Augusta

Nick Faldo, the first of four British golfers on the tee, made a fine start to the Masters today. He completed his round in 70 strokes, two under par for the 6,905 yards Augusta National course. The leader among the early starters was Jack Renner, on 67. No other player was better placed than Faldo, but some of the big guns, Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson and the holder, Craig Stadler, among them, were still waiting their turn.

Faldo's opening strokes betokened a man devoid of first-tee nerves, he refused to be intimidated by the bunker guarding the shortest line to the green and carried it by all of 30 yards. A safe four there was just the start he needed to establish his self-confidence. Thus encouraged, he set about reducing the long second (555 yards) to four.

He followed his tee shot with a two-iron that left him a little pitch to the green and from 12 feet he judged the swing of at least three feet to perfection. The third hole tested his fibre, for he left his first putt four feet short, but there was no wavering over the second. A three-iron found the 205 yards fourth, but his putt slipped past.

The fifth hole brought his first setback through underclubbing. He took a six iron when clearly a five was needed and from the Valley of Sin in front of the green he putted hugely past the hole. There could be no escape from a third putt, a disappointment that threatened him at the next, for he again took one club too few and his seven iron left him a chip up the steep slope. This time he judged his approach well and a three-feet putt caused him no tremours.

Two good woods put him close to the eighth green (535 yards uphill) but the first putt failed to drop, and another possible birdie got away at the ninth when he struck a 10 feet putt with little conviction. This is a notoriously difficult green, but Faldo might have hoped at least to have threatened the hole.

Thus he turned for home at level par, when he might easily have been two-under without too much in the way of lucky chance. He immediately went into the red again, which is good news for any golfer, with a brilliant three at the tenth, 485 yards long but rated a par four because of the downhill terrain.

Faldo was now striking the ball quite handsomely, put his tee-shot on the flat area to the left of the fariway and clipped a five-iron to ten feet from the hole, and with an uphill putt. It went in without a murmur.

The treacherous passage of Amen Corner now loomed before him, but he came sailing through with yet another birdie. He played a brave tee-shot at the 13th, skirting the trees on the left so closely that it was only three of four yards clear of the infamous Rae's Creek. The hole measures only 465 yards but is rated a par five here, because the Creek demands a carry to the green.

Faldo carried it with a soaring three-iron and his putt from 15 yards was only a centimetre away as to both line and length. This superb blow carried him to two under par which at that early stage seemed to be unchallenged by the rest of the field.

Three putts set Faldo back at the fourteenth, but again he made immediate amends with a four at the dangerous fifteenth (500 yards). Two woods carried the lake and his long eagle putt hit the hole. His short game stood the test at the next two holes, for he missed the green both times and got away with a chip and a putt. The last hole was a model four.

He expressed serene satisfaction with his round afterwards. He could, he recognized, have been a stroke or two better, but he said he would rather have played as well as he did for a seventy than scramble his way round in 69.

The only other British player teeing off before lunch, Peter Oosterhuis, opened with two fives, as also did Severiano Ballesteros and Greg Norman.

Meanwhile, a whiff of home has been provided by a press conference which guarantees that the British season will go out in a blaze of glory this year. To celebrate its 20th occasion, the Wentworth match-play tournament in October is to take the form of a reunion of all players who have previously won it, starting with Arnold Palmer, in 1964.

The field is being expanded from 12 to 16 with no byes and a full complement of eight matches on the first day, October 7. The 12 previous winners will be joined by the winners of this week's Masters, the two Open championships (of Britain and the United States), and the leading British player in the European order of merit after the Tournament Players' chapionship in September.

In the event of duplications, which seems almost certain, the championship committee will take other considerations into account in filling the gaps. The 12 previous winner are: Arnold Palmer (US) 1964, 1967; Gary Player (SA) 1965, 1966, 1968, 1971, 1973; Bob Charles (NZ) 1969. Jack Nicklaus (US) 1970; Hale Irwin (US) 1974, 1975; David Graham (Australia) 1976; Graham Marsh (Australia) 1977; Isao Aoki (Japan) 1978; Bill Rogers (US) 1979; Greg Norman (Australia) 1980; Severiano Ballesteros (Spain) 1981, 1982.

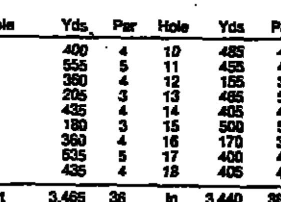
It is, of course, a glittering field, embracing in all 46 "major" titles, accepting the American definition of their own PGA championships. Mark McCormack, of the promoting International Management Group, thought he could be sure of a "95-100 per cent acceptance". In essence, that means he is certain of everyone except Nicklaus who nowadays is a free spirit, no longer falling within the IMG ambit. McCormack said yesterday that Nicklaus was favourably disposed towards the tournament, but would not be able to commit himself until certain domestic doubts had been resolved in September.

There is one glaring absentee, Tom Watson, who has not exactly been a passionate supporter of Wentworth tournament. He could, of course, still qualify if he wished under three of the four avenues of entry (four if Nicklaus does not play). That alone would bump up the number of "majors" to 55, supposing Nicklaus does not withdraw his prodigious tally of 17 titles.

The presence of Palmer and Player at the press conference guarantees their participation, wholeheartedly to judge by their comments. Palmer is "looking forward to going back to Wentworth, and being a part of this great field". Player welcomes the mixture of "a lot of household names and a lot of young lions as well."



Faldo: Masterful control of first-tee nerves



Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	400	4	10	485	4
2	555	5	11	455	4
3	360	4	12	155	3
4	205	3	13	465	5
5	435	4	14	405	4
6	180	3	15	500	5
7	360	4	16	170	3
8	535	5	17	400	4
9	435	4	18	405	4
Out	3,465	36	In	3,440	36

TENNIS

Pecci the slayer of the boy wonders

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Lisbon

The David and Goliath story went all wrong in the Portuguese championships yesterday. Jimmy Arias, conceding seven inches and more than three stone to Victor Pecci, who is also nine years wiser, was beaten 7-6, 6-2. Moreover, Arias was fined more than £300 for what is coyly described in the rules as an "audible obscenity". Arias has only eighteen birthdays behind him, and his reaction to frustration and adversity was that of a boy rather than a man.

In view of his age and American origins, Arias played some admirably designed if often untidy clay-court tennis. He varied his pace and length and used the angles, drop, and lob as if born to such subtleties. But after a nine-minute first game had gone against him, Pecci soon reminded us that he was runner-up for the French championship four years ago. He won five consecutive games for the match.

The difference between the Pecci of 1979 and 1983 lies largely in confidence and motivation. Perhaps the view from the top made him dizzy. For a moment he must also be wondering if he has been relegated to junior competition. He has beaten Guy Gorget and Arias, both aged eighteen, and must now play Mats Wilander, who is also eighteen.

Yesterday Wilander learned that he had won Sweden's "fair play" trophy for his sportsmanship in 1982, in addition to a previous "best achievement" award for his French championship. But he was given a severe test by a Brizilian qualifier, Carlos Motta, before winning 7-6, 3-6, 6-0.

In the first set Motta led 5-3 and had six set points. But Wilander has forgotten how to lose on European clay: in cricketing terms he is now 30 not out, all scored in singles. In yesterday's third set he lost only thirteen points.

Wilander, Jose Higueras, and Yannick Noah are the only players seeded to reach the last eight who have actually done so. This can be construed as a remarkable example of communal carelessness, because the winner here will receive more than £52,000 (in terms of pounds per match won, that means the Portuguese championship is worth more than Wimbledon's).

The beaten seeds, in the order of their going, were Balacz Taroczy, Manuel Orantes, Andres Gomez, Arias, and Henrik Sundstrom. The last eight will be: Higueras v Shlomo Glickstein, Noah v Corrado Barazzutti, Libor Pimek v Anders Jarryd, and Pecci v Wilander. Ridiculous, is it not, that such players should be contesting so much money?

Wilander and Pimek, a qualifier, are the only teenagers left. Sundstrom, aged 19, is unusual in that he is Swedish but hits his backhand with only one hand – moreover, his coached by an Australian who lives in Switzerland. He was beaten 6-7,6-1,6-1 by Barazzutti but hardly anyone had heard of Sundstrom, because his advance has been so sudden.

Sundstrom knew that he had to get to the net but he is so enexperienced that he did not always advance whenb it was most discreet to do so. But he played a good first set in which he showed much resolution in playing himself into some kind of form on the backhand, and in his volleying, after an erratic start in both areas.

He could not maintain his level of performance long enough to frustrate Barazzutti, who' reached the last four at Monte Carlo and is obviously fed up with his temporary status in qualifying competitions.

FOOTBALL: ABERDEEN IN LAND OF GIANTS

World Cup echoes ring round Europe

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Almost half of those who attended the world summit meeting in Madrid last July are expected to gather again during the main European conference in Athens in May. Juventus, with six representatives of the Italian national team, and Hamburg, including four of the West German squad, are more than half way to reaching the European Cup final.

Juventus, who embarrassed Aston Villa, are 2-0 up against Widzew Lodz, Liverpool's conquerors. So, for the Poles, a wing and a prayer? Pope John Paul II, an avid supporter, could meet one requirement for the home leg of the semi-final in a fortnight, but Lodz will hope that another of their countrymen, Boniek, will not again supply the other.

In Turin, they call Boniek "the invisible man" but, as against Villa, he emerged from relative obscurity on Wednesday night to damage the ambitions of his former colleagues. Only three times before have Juventus yielded such an advantage and two of those defeats, in 1958 and 1960, are such ancient statistics that they can be discounted.

The Polish champions will not need to be reminded of the more modern result. It was Lodz themselves who won 3-1 at home two seasons ago to draw 4-4 on aggregate and go through to the third round of the UFFA Cup.

The awesome defence of Juventus is unlikely to allow history to be repeated. Real Sociedad, who knocked out Celtic in the second round, face a different task. They must contain an attack that is led by Hrubesch, moulded by Magath and supported by Kaltz, three powerful internationals.

Hamburg, who drew 1-1 in San Sebastian, have so far scored 13 goals and conceded merely four. Nor are echoes of last summer confined to the European Cup competition. Stielike, Real Madrid's West German sweeper, was absent during the 2-2 draw in the first leg at Austria Vienna, but his presence at home in a fortnight is likely to help his club qualify for their eleventh final, the Cup Winners' cup.

The ability of Real's other internationals – Camacho, Juanito, Gallego and Santillana, of Spain, and Metgod, of The Netherlands – has taken them to the top of their domestic league and would present a severe test for Aberdeen, the most convincing winners of the night. Waterschei's manager has already conceded that the Scots will go through to the final in Göteborg on May 11.

A scent of last summer was to be caught in the UEFA Cup semi-finals as well. Anderlecht's van den Burgh, who scored the opening goal in the World Cup against Argentina, was the decisive figure in Prague. His lone effort sent Bohemians to only their second home defeat in three years.

Anderlecht are favourites to reach their third final in seven years, and Universitatea Craiova may become the first Romanian representative to do so. Their one moment of anxiety in the goalless draw in Lisbon occurred in the final minute of the first half when Diamontino of Benfica hit a post.



Hrubesch: leading light

Stunned by the Scottish storm

By Hugh Taylor

The highest compliment to Aberdeen following their devastating 5-1 victory over Waterschei in the first leg of the European Cup Winner's Cup semi-final at Pittodri, came from stunned Belgian coach Ernst Kunnecke, who said: "No one in Europe could take four goals off Aberdeen. It will be two or three years before I can have my team able to play in that kind of fashion."

Just as impressed was Luis Molouni, the assistant coach of Real Madrid, whose team looks likely to meet Aberdeen in the final at Gottenborg on May 11. He flew back to Spain yesterday with a report which will startle even distinguished Real Madrid, whose 2-2 draw at Austria Vienna almost certainly ensures that they will reach the final.

Still searching for the words to describe an Aberdeen display that was awesome in its ambition, power and determination, he said: "That strength – it was unbelievable that a British team could play such a version of total football. If we meet in the final they will make it very difficult for us."

Certainly Aberdeen's play sent a tremor of fear down the spines of all the foreign observers, the only criticism coming from the former England manager, Sir Alf Ramsey, who sniped: "I thought Aberdeen tended to play at 100 miles an hour, so I don't think the tie is over and done with just yet."

What the high priest of method failed to realise, however, was the fact that where Aberdeen raided at ferocious pace there was sill as well as stamina in the Scottish club's new conception of total football. The manager, Alec Ferguson, said his outstanding players, Simpson and Bell, whose astonishing forays from deep positions were the key to victory, "can run all night".

Such is the depth of the Aberdeen pool of bright young talent that the manager has players of equal calibre on the sidelines in Cooper, McMaster, Watson and Hewitt who have brought a new complexion to the Scottish game. While the Belgian coach is convinced the tie is over – "Aberdeen made us look like schoolboys" – the cautious Ferguson said: "We won't let this result go to our heads and we will still have to be careful in the second leg."

Although they have reached the semi-final, Waterschei were a disappointing side. Nevertheless, few teams in Europe could have stood up to the Aberdeen assaults, in which for once the skills of their most accomplished artists Strachan and Weir, were not needed as Bell and Simpson assumed Herculean control, showing that ball winning still has an important part to play in modern football.

Certainly no Scottish side has ever recorded a more impressive win in European competition than Aberdeen, who are confident they can play even better in the second leg in Belgium in a fortnight.

Welsh Sunday date

Wales will stage Britain's first ever Sunday international when they meet Brazil on June 12. The prestige friendly will have a 3pm kick-off. It was the only convenient day to fit in with Brazil's European tour.

Alan Evans, the Welsh FA secretarty, said that he had no fears of opposition or complaints on religious grounds. "We have chosen a 3pm kick-off to avoid clashing with religious services," he said. Ninian Park, Cardiff, is being tipped as the likely venue.

One Welsh international certain to miss the game is Curtis, the Swansea forward who has been ruled out of his club's first division survival struggle. Curtis has been troubled by a persistent knee injury all season and will have an exploratory operation next week.

● Aston Villa are the latest club to share an interest in Charlie Nicholas. Although Villa are heavily in debt, their manager Tony Barton has already contacted Celtic's manager Billy McNeill.

"I have spoken to Billy and he made it clear that Charlie Nicholas will leave Celtic over his dead body but we will keep trying," Barton said.

Bobby Robson could be ready to recall Kevin Keegan to the international scene after extending an olive branch to the Newcastle United captain. Keegan who, in September, vowed that he would not play for England again, has turned down an invitation to play for Robson's England XI in a joint testimonial match for the former Middlesbrough and England players, Wilf Mannion and George Hardwick on May 17.

ENGLAND XI (from): P Shilton, D Armstrong (both Southampton), D Thomas (Coventry City), M Duxbury (Manchester United), D Statham and M Bennett (both West Bromwich Albion), A Devonshire and A Martin (West Ham United), G Mabbutt and G Hoddle (Tottenham Hotspur), G Cowans (Aston Villa), T Butcher and P Mariner (both Ipswich), L Blissett and J Barnes (both Watford), R Hill and B Stein (both Luton Town), M Chamberlain (Stoke City).

BOXING: THE HIGH–FLYING BUGNER AND THE LANCASTER BOMBER

Lamb with the claws of a wolf

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

If the bone-crushing handshake of the soft-spoken Alan Lamb is any indication, Clinton McKenzie could be in for a battle in defence of his British light-welterweight title tonight at Liverpool Stadium. Lamb's hands are flint-hard and the challenger intends to keep jabbing his left into McKenzie's face all night. Twelve of Lamb's 16 victims who have failed to go the distance will testify to the fact that his fists can knock sparks off a man.

But the champion is different stuff to anyone the Lancaster man has met. That is why it is not surprising that Harry Burgess, Lamb's manager, has taken the precaution of luring McKenzie to the cockpit of the stadium where nearly all the packed house of 3,000 will be rooting for the local man. Mr Burgess said: "Alan has sold £10,000 worth of tickets himself and there'll be people coming down even from Scotland."

Lamb, who feels that Mckenzie may be inhibited from using his best punch, the body shot, because of two disqualifications, one of which cost him the European title, aims to box the champion all the way. "He'll have to pin me down to win", Lamb said. "But he won't be able to because even if he had been a good champion he has had too many fights and I am comparatively fresh. That will be the deciding factor."

Lamb, who in the style of Jim Watt came down to London to finish off his preparations at the Thomas A'Becket, Russell Square, the launderette and the room upstairs. So if I don't win after that lot, being away from all that beautiful countryside back home."

But McKenzie, who has had more eliminators and title bouts than Lamb has had bread-and-butter ones, is used to boxing away from London and should not be adversely affected by a hostile crowd.

Providing McKenzie does not start too slowly, his punches to the ribs should prevent the challenger from taking too many liberties. The champion should move ahead after the first three rounds or so and stay in front thereafter. He has travelled 15 rounds so many times that the new 12-round distance should be no hardship for him and leave him with plenty in hand.



McKenzie: plenty in hand

● Copenhagen, (AP) – Eyup Can, the young Turkish flyweight who is at the centre of a controversy in Denmark, had his final hopes of making his professional debut dashed when the promoter, Mogens Palle, withdrew him from his tournament. Can was due to meet Antonio Garcia of Spain tonight.

Palle said that his attempt to get a ban by the Minister of Justice revoked had failed. Can, aged 18, is prohibited from turning professional because he is under 21.

A Russian ring of confidence

Bangkok (AP) – The Soviet Union enter the semi final round of the 16-nation King's Cup amateur boxing tournament here today as clear favourites to win the tournament . The defending champions have earned 12 points, with six boxers through to this stage. The United States, South Korea and Thailand, all have 10 points.

The tournament ends tomorrow when the trophy will go to the team with the best average performance.

The highlights of Wednesday's action included a display of hard punching by the Soviet light-welterweight Oleg Kozelsky, who sent the South Korean Lee Bong-Rae to the canvas twice before his trainer threw in the towel.

Heavyweight James Omondi of Kenya knocked out So Bae-Won, the South Korean Asian games silver medal winner and is the favourite to win this title. Uganda's William Galiwango, despite his speed, was knocked out by the heavy punching of Thailand's Somchai Sawasdiwongchai in a light welterweight bout. But the Ugnadans took their revenge in the light-heavyweight division when Jonathan Kiriisa defeated South Korean Kim Hyun-Ho, another Asian games silver medal winner.

● Tokyo (Reuter) – Lupe Madera of Mexico is confident of winning the World Boxing Association junior flyweight title from the Japenese holder Katsuo Tokashiki here on Sunday. "I hope to put up a good fight and to take the title home with me" the 30-year-old challenger said.

Madera's Manager, Erik Germon, prdicted his fighter would win in the 10th round of the scheduled 15-round bout. Tokashiki, aged 22, will be making his fifth defence of the title he won from Kim Hwan Jin of South Korea in September 1981, "I want to achieve a splendid fifth victory," he said.

Lion with the jaws of a shark

Frank Waren, the manager of Joe Bugner, took the first solid step yesterday to put the former British and European heavyweight champion into the world's top 10 and back on the road to a title bout with Larry Holmes (Srikumar Sen writes). Mr Warren signed up Randy (Tex) Cobb, said to be rated world No 7, to come to London at the end of May and place his ranking at stake for a "very large sum of money".

Cobb has gone the distance with Holmes but he took so much punishment on the way that he almost brought into question the World Boxing Council process of matchmaking.

Mr Warren has had to take the hard way to the exclusive heavyweight club because the side door, by way of the European title, is blocked by Lucien Rodriguez. The Frenchman wants an excessively high sum to defend his title against Bugner; but if Rodriguez climbs down Bugner will sidestep the big American. "I want to be the first man to win the European title four times and defend it 10 times". Bugner said. "That is why I would prefer to fight Rodriguez."

To get into the swing of things, Bugner will have a warm-up contest with Danny Sutton, the champion of North and South Carolina, at Alexandra Palace on April 20. Sutton has had 21 wins, two defeats and a draw. Of his last four bouts he won three on knockouts. He drew with Shavers but suffered a seventh-round knockout by John Tate.

"He must be a reasonable fighter to draw against a man like Shavers", Bugner said. "That is why I wanted to fight him and not Adinolfi [Domenclo Adinclfi, of Italy]. It was a blessing in disguise that Adinolfi injured his hand".

Bugner also slammed the door on the greatest thing in British boxing since Cooper floored Clay – the Bugner–Bruno clash that never was never will be. "The Bruno case is closed". Bugner said. "Stop talking about it. He is a hump on my back and I am tired of carrying it around".

But for those who will not take "no" for an answer there could be some hope. Somehow I felt that the finality of those remarks of the big man had as much strength as the decision of Tigger in A A Milne on what Tiggers like to eat best.

SNOOKER

WORLD PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying round: M Wildman bt R Harris, 10-7; I Black bt M Morra (Can), 10-9; J Campbell (Aus) bt M Watterson, 10-6.

Serving up a recipe of discipline

By Lewine Mair

Where so many of the other more advanced players have found it difficult to handle the up-and-coming competitors, Surrey's Shelley Walpole has shown an iron discipline in dispensing with three youngsters en route to the semi-finals of the Junior hard court championships, sponsored by Prudential, at Wimbledon.

Her opponent yesterday morning was Anne Simpkin and having defeated the Leicestershire girl 6-2, 6-2, she headed for a quiet practice at Queen's Club in preparation for her match today with Belinda Borneo, the current 18-and-under covered court champion.

In the other half of the draw, Siobhan Nicholson will face Sarah Sullivan, who yesterday had a memorable win over the second seed Rina Einy. In six meetings over the past eight months, Miss Sullivan had never won so much as a set from the older girl. But on a day when the pressure was obviously on Miss Einy, Miss Sullivan played more confidently by the minute, ultimately winning 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Tension was apparent on both sides in the three set affair in which Miss Nicholson defeated Jane Wood 6-2, 4-6, 6-1. There was some fine play early on, but what made the difference in the end was that where Miss Nicholson contrived to steer the ball in court, Miss Wood was damagingly wild.

In the Boys singles, there was a certain lack of old world charm about the match in which Ben Knapp defeated Jonathan Southcombe 6-4, 7-5. Southcombe was at one point warned for "verbal abuse". But the real trouble came in the final game when Southcombe's service, which looked to have been well wide of the centre line, was belted back by Knapp while Southcombe was preparing to deliver a second service. The umpire, under the impression that the ball had caught the tape, awarded the point to Knapp.

BOYS' SINGLES: quarter-finals – R Jeffreys beat H Slater 6-4, 6-3; B J Knapp beat J Southcombe 6-4, 7-5; P Coyle beat R Whichello 6-4, 6-3; P Moore beat P Hand 6-1, 6-4.

GIRLS' SINGLES: quarter-finals – S Walpole beat A Simpkin 6-2, 6-2; S Sullivan beat R Einy 4-6, 6-2, 6-3; B Borneo beat K Louis 2-6, 6-3,7-5; S M Nicholson beat J Wood 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.

HOUSTON: WCT tournament: Final round: M Dickson (US) bt G. Vilas (Arg), 7–6, 7–6. Second round: H Leconte (Fra) bt J-L Clerc (Arg), 6–7, 6–4, 6–0; I Lendl (Cz) bt R Krishnan (Ind), 6–0, 6–2; S Denton (US) bt P Elter (WG), 3–6, 6–3, 6–2; T Smid (Cz) bt J Alexander (Aus), 6–4, 6–2; S Glammalva (US) bt T Cain (US), 6–4, 7–6; P McNamee (Aus) bt E Fromm (US), 6–7, 6–1, 6–2.

Kettering capture Masson

By Paul Newman

Don Masson, the former Notts County, Queen's Park Rangers and Scotland midfield player, has been appointed manager of Kettering Town. He succeeds Jim Conde, who was dismissed by the Alliance Premier League club last week after poor results.

Masson, aged 36, had returned to England recently after playing in Hongkong. Kettering had wanted to take him on as player-manager but his international clearance did not come through in time to meet the Alliance League's deadline for registrations.

Masson will start rebuilding Kettering's team – whose declining fortunes in recent months have paralleled the club's financial problems – at the end of the season. One immediate addition to the squad, however, is Eddie Kelly, aged 32, the former Arsenal midfield player, who has joined Kettering on a free transfer from Leicester City.

● Barrow have signed Bruce Clelland, second leading goalscorer in the Scottish first division last season, from Motherwell. Billy Jennings, the former Watford, West Ham United and Orient forward, has joined Dagenham after being released from Luton Town. Peter Anderson, manager of Millwall until his dismissal halfway through the current season, has joined Gateshead as a player.

● A school band are to give the proceeds of a concert to Mossley, the hard-up Northern Premier League club. Pupils at Mossley Hollins High School decided to help when they heard that Mossley's manager and players had agreed to forgo their wages in an attempt to alleviate the club's difficulties.

● Richard Jobson's development as a first division player with Watford is being followed with keen interest by his former club, Burton Albion. Burton initially received £16,000 for Jobson and earned another £4,000 recently when he made his tenth appearance for Watford. The Northern Premier League Club will be paid a further £2,500 for every 10 matches he plays, up to a total of 50.

● Scarborough, who will host the four-nations and semi-professional tournament in May and June, are to stage next season's schoolboy international between England and Northern Ireland.

● Nine leagues – the Eastern Counties, Hampshire, Hellenic, Kent, Midlands Combination, Sussex, United Counties, west Midlands and Western – are to act as "feeders" for the Southern League. Four clubs, selected on the basis of league position and ground facilities, will be promoted each season.

Best's renewed vigour

George Best soon made up for lost time when he returned to Bournemouth yesterday for training. Best, who has missed two third division matches during his week's absence, was put through a rigorous training session and then volunteered for extra work after other players had gone home.

Son Megson, his manager, said: "George came through it well. We really made him work and he did plenty of sprints on his own. He has kept a reasonable standard of fitness playing in testimonials, but he needs sprint work and it should not be long before he is fully fit. Obviously his absence has put him back to square one, but he is determined to get back into regular action". Best has played once for Bournemouth since his transfer.

IN BRIEF

Pele and Beckenbauer back US

Washington (AP) – International soccer celebrities Pele and Franz Beckenbauer and Henry Kissinger, the former US Secretary of State, are coming to the aid of the United States Soccer Federation's bid to stage the 1986 World Cup.

The International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) have found fault with the applications of the United States and Canada and decided to consider only Mexico as host country. All three bids will be submitted to FIFA's executive committee, but only Mexico's will be studied in advance.

Pele, Beckenbauer, Kissinger, honorary chairman of the board of the North American League, were among those to appear yesterday before a house of representatives commerce subcommittee. The group is considering a resolution that would declare the federal government's support for efforts of the United States to host the 1986 games.

CRICKET: Imran Khan, the Pakistan captain, has a stress fracture of the left shin and is to see a specialist next week. The injury has been caused by almost continuous cricket at Test and county level, but Sussex are hoping he will be fit for their opening championship fixture against Notts at Hove on May 4.

SWIMMING: Two world best performances by Jeff Kostoff and Rick Carey, both Americans, were the highlights of the opening day's competition in the United States short-course championship in Indianapolis. Carey won from a high-class field in the men's 200 metres backstroke in the time of 1min 44.43sec.

SQUASH RACKETS

UK players in last 16

By Richard Eaton

It was a splendidly English day yesterday. Two younger home players, Jamie Hickox and Christy Willstrop, came through to the last 16 of the British Open championships, sponsored by Davies and Tate, with two others, David Pearson and Martin Bodimeade, who had unexpected wins the day before, attempting to join them.

The perspex court, which has whiter walls than any previous fishtank court, and the costy compactness of the Derby Assembly Rooms caused the setting to be widely acclaimed the best ever. Inside, spectators were told they were allowed to take in beer to watch the English success; outside, it rained, and Carin Clonda, the Australian asthmatic, warned by doctors that she would risk her life if she came to this climate, reached the last 16 and explained how she survived hospital intensive care to prove the experts wrong.

Jamie Hickox the British Under 19 open champion, led the English charge beating Zain Saleh, the teenager from Liverpool. Saleh had a match point at 9-8 in the fifth game of a splendidly expressive match, but Hickox saved it with a high backhand volley into the nick. Meanwhile, Willstrop, conqueror of Hickox in last year's British Under 19 closed championships beat the country's current leading junior, David Lloyd, in four games, just when it seemed his resources might fail him.

Lisa Opie, the main challenger to the women's title holder Vicki Cardwell, whose last British Open this is, won in the England No 1 in desperate trouble before losing in five games last year. Angela Smith, a former England No 1, also came through and now plays the remarkable Miss Clonda in a repeat of their quarter final last year.

Miss Clonda's new respiratory machine that she takes with her on court and uses twice a day she calls Oscar II. She recently did an exercise marathon (running she finds impossible) to prove to the public what severe asthmatics can do. Despite her recent spell in Farnborough hospital she beat Miss Smith in the Essex open, and reckons she can again.

HOCKEY

Creating a new record

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) – A record 368 players and 46 officials from 23 countries, together with 30 international women umpires and a dozen senior officials from the International Hockey Federation (IHF), will take part in the 15-day championships here on Sunday for the World Cup and Intercontinental Cup.

The World Cup will see the 12 top teams battle it out for the leading placings, while the Intercontinental Cup will feature a further 11 countries trying to break into the top ranks.

It was decided to bring the women's World Cup along the lines of the mens event with the introduction of an Intercontinental Cup for teams of lesser standing.

The World Cup games will be played exclusively on Astro Turf at the Tun Razak stadium. Twelve teams are involved with West Germany, the defending champions, drawn in pool "B" with Argentina, Canada, England, New Zealand and the Soviet Union. Pool "A" is made up of the Netherlands, Australia, India, Scotland, United States and Wales.

The two top teams in each group will qualify for the crossplay semi-finals. West Germany and The Netherlands are the only two countries to have won the previous four championships, sharing them equally with two wins each.

England, Australia and the Soviet Union are tipped to be among the contenders for the title with Argentina standing an outside chance of being in the top four. India are the only Asian country involved in the world cup. They are Asia's number one on the strength of taking the gold medal in the Delhi Asian Games last December.

The Intercontinental Cup has only 11 teams as Nigeria withdrew from pool "A" which has now only five teams – Zimbabwe, Spain, Singapore, France and host Malaysia. Pool "B" is make up of Austria, Belgium, Hongkong, Ireland, Japan and South Korea.

Zimbabwe, the surprise Olympic champions at Moscow following the boycott, are strongly fancied to emerge as champions. Their omission from the World Cup 12 has surprised many.

Spain and Ireland are expected to provide the main threat to Zimbabwe.

WEDNESDAYS RESULTS

European Cup
Semi-finals, first leg

Re SOCIEDAD (0) 1	HAMBURG (0) 1
Gajate	Rolff
	33,000
JUVENTUS (1) 2	WIDZEW LODZ (0) 0
Tardelli	66,300
Bettega	

Cup Winners' Cup
Semi-finals, first leg

ABERDEEN (2) 5	WATERSCHEI (0) 1
McGhee 2	Gudmundsson
Black	24,000
Simpson	
Weir	
AUS VIENNA (2) 2	REAL MADRID (1) 2
Polster	Santillana 2
Magyar	40,000

UEFA Cup
Semi-finals, first leg

BOHEMIANS (0) 0	ANDERLECHT (1) 1
18,000	Vandenbergh

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Celtic 2, Dundee United 0.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Heart of Midlothian 2, Queen's Park 0; Partick 1, Falkirk 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dartford 4, Witney 1.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Wokingham 1, Carshalton 4. Second division: Barton 2, Molesey 1.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Huddersfield 3, Blackpool 2; Newcastle 1, Bury 1; Sheffield United 0, Sheffield Wednesday 2; West Bromwich 3, Coventry 0; Wolverhampton 0, Leeds 1. Second division: Barnsley 0, Chesterfield 2; Bolton 6, Oldham 0; Middlesbrough 3, Bradford City 1; Preston 0, Sunderland 5; Aston Villa 8, Stoke 0. Postponed: Port Vale v Derby.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Oxford United 5, Swindon 0; Arsenal 1, Chelsea 3. Postponed: Millwall v Bristol Rovers; Norwich v West Ham; QP Rangers v Tottenham.
NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Appleby Frodingham 1, Eastwood 1.
HERTS SENIOR CUP: Semi-final: Barnet 0, Watford 4.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Pontypridd 23, Glamorgan Wanderers 29; Penarth 11, Newbridge 29.
TOUR MATCH: Barbados 10, Southall College of Technology 0.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: England Students 3, The Rest 28.

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: Wigan 15, Warrington 5. Postponed: Carlisle v Castleford.
SECOND DIVISION: Rochdale Hornets 0, Salford 7.

SNOW REPORT

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Upper runs: complete, wide cover of new snow on a firm base. Middle runs: complete, new snow on a firm base. Lower slopes: complete but narrow new snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 1,800ft. Hill and main roads: clear. Snow level: 1,500ft. Glenshee: Upper runs: some runs complete spring snow. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas spring snow. Vertical runs: 1,000ft. Hill and main roads: clear. Snow level: 2,000ft. Glencoe: Upper runs: Complete, wide cover of hard packed snow. Lower slopes: complete, wide ccover of spring snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 2,000ft. Hill and main roads: clear. Snow level: 1,400ft. Lecht: Upper runs: complete, wide cover of spring snow on a firm base. Middle slopes: complete, wide cover of spring snow on a firm base. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas. Spring snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 600ft. Hill and main roads: clear. Snow level: 2,000ft.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Oakland Athletics 5, Cleveland Indians 3; Baltimore Orioles 11, Kansas City Royals 1; Texas Rangers 4, Chicago White Sox; Detroit Tigers 9, Minnesota Twins 5; California Angels 4, Milwaukee Brewers 3 Seattle Mariners 6, New York Yankees 2.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Expos 3, Chicago Cubs 0; Atlanta Braves 5, Cincinnati Reds 1; Los Angeles Dodgers 4, Houston Astros 2; San Diego Padres 5, San Francisco Giants 3; Pittsburgh Pirates v St Louis Cardinals postponed.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 102, New York Knicks 98; New Jersey Nets 121, Indiana Pacers 110; San Antonio Spurs 112, Philadelphia 76-ers 109; Detroit Pistons 107, Washington Bullets 98; Houston Rockets 101, Dallas Mavericks 91; Kansas City Kings 130, Denver Nuggets 113.

GOLF

TAIPEI: Taiwan Open, first round (Taiwanese unless stated): 73: Chen Tse-Ming; 74: Lim Kian-Tiong (Singapore); Shen Chung-Hsien; 75: Shigeru Takeuchi (Jap), Rivadeneira (Col), Lu Liang-Huan, Ho Ming-Chung.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Play-off series: First round: Calgary Flames 4, Vancouver Canucks 3; Edmonton Oilers 6, Winnipeg Jets 3; Minnesota North Stars 5, Toronto Maple Leafs 4; St Louis Blues 4, Chicago Black Hawks 2; Buffalo Sabres 1, Montreal Canadiens 0; New York Islanders 5, Washington Capitals 2.

CRICKET

HARARE: One day: Young Australians 236 (D Jones 66); Zimbabwe Colts 214. Young Australians won by 22 runs.

CURLING

MOOSE JAW: Saskatchewan: Women's world championships: Denmark bt Canada 9-5; Switzerland bt France 11-3; Sweden bt Italy 10-1; United States by Norway 7-6; Scotland bt Austria 9-4.

RACING

Walwyn success bodes well for Bonum Omen

By Michael Seely

Once again Fulke Walwyn has stolen the show at Aintree. This man is one of the great trainers of all time and yesterday the 72-year-old Welshman hammered home the point by landing a double with Everett and Burns and the message spelled out loud and clear is that Bonum Omen is going to take all the beating in tomorrow's Grand National.

It is 42 years since Walwyn first conquered these historic fences when riding Reynoldstown to victory in 1936 and yet the trainer's eyes were still bright with excitement when he said: "The ground has come right and my horses are bang in form."

Walwyn had been worried that the ground might prove too soft for Burns in the Holiday Inn hurdle. The backers of the 4-1 favourite were on the best of terms with themselves half a mile from home. Burns was cantering over his hard-ridden opponents at that point and when Kevin Mooney set sail for home the race was soon over. Burns beat Norton Cross by four lengths to give Walwyn his third successive victory in this race.

In direct contrast to Burns, Everett had a desperately hard race before scrambling home half a length in front of Gaye Chance the Alan Rhodes Memorial Novices Chase. Gaye Chance, the favourite at 13-8 on was challenging when he lost a coupl of lengths with a mistake at the second fence from home.

Stuart Shilston sent Everett clear at the final jump and although Gaye Chance's stamina came into play on the flat, the winning post came just too soon. "Three miles and a furlong is just about as far as Everett has to go," said Cath Walwyn, the trainer's wife.

The well-being of a stable is the X-factor which often upsets all previous calculations in racing. "My horses were all wrong at Cheltenham" said Walwyn. Now they are carrying all before them, and yesterday's double gave the trainer his sixth victory of the week. Ladbroke's reported that the punters have reacted sharply both to Walwyn's run of success, and also to the condition of the going. Bonum Omen was heavily backed yesterday at 12-1, and is now a 10-1 chance. And that other mudlark Peaty Sandy after being laid to lose £40,000 at 14-1 is now 11-1.

Other National news is that Ashley House is not a certain runner. Michael Dickinson said: "I have walked the course, and if there is any more rain, Ashley House will be withdrawn. I am going to ring the owner Joe McLoughlin in Ireland tonight, and leave the final decision to him."

It appeared to be an afternoon for experienced horses as well as for experienced men. Tiepolino has been with four different trainers in the past six years and yesterday this somewhat unreliable character shrugged his 11 years aside to give the Somerset trainer, Kevin Bishop, his first winner on his first visit to Aintree. Hywel Davies sent Tiepolino clear at the second fence from home in the Kaltenberg Pils Steeplechase (formerly the Topham Trophy) to win by two lengths from Saint Taffy

Davies is, of course, due to ride the strongly fancied Spartan Missile in the grand National. And Nicky Henderson had pleaded with the jockey not to take the mount on Tiepolino. "I've wanted to ride Tiepolino in the Topham ever since he refused at Becher's Brook the second time round in last year's National".

Davies completed a double on another veteran, King Or Country. Who recorded his third victory over the Mildmay fences when beating Pay Related by four lengths in the Tim Brookshaw Memorial Steeplechase.

The royal trainer, Ian Balding's first effort over the Aintree fences ended in disappointment when Ross Poldark could only finish fourth behind Atha Cliath in the Haig Fox Hunters' Steeplechase.

Despite, Mercy Rimell's disappointment with Gaye Chance, the Worcestershire trainer had started the afternoon on a high note when the aptly named Very Promising recorded his sixth victory from eight starts this season in the Knowsley Novices Hurdle. Very Promising may now go for the Tia Maria Hurdle at Haydock, the season's most valuable handicap hurdle, which the stable had already won twice with Royal Gaye And Gaye Chance.



Down and out: Ballyhampshire falls at the Chair in Tiepolino's race

Saxon Farm to collect again

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With £12,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Edward Courage Memorial Hurdle is the most valuable race at Liverpool today, on this the second day of the annual Grand National meeting at Aintree. It is being run for the first time in memory of a man who epitomised all that is good in National Hunt racing and it is singularly appropriate that it is being staged at Liverpool where that remarkable mare Tiberetta carried the Courage colours with such distinction in successive Nationals in the late fifties.

Along with her sister, Tiberina, and her half-sister French Colleen, Tiberetta was destined to play a major part in the overall success of the small Courage stud and stable at Edgecote, near Banbury in Oxfordshire. Spanish Steps and Royal Relief were arguably the best steeplechasers bred and trained there.

Today the race that honours their gallant owner, breeder and trainer, who always had a big welcome for everybody in spite of being confined to a wheelchair for much of his own life, should go to Saxon Farm who won the *Daily Express* Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham by such a wide margin.

On form, Gainsay (4th); Ross Fandango (5th) and Wollow Will (10th) should not beat Saxon Farm now, even though they will be meeting him on marginally better terms than at Cheltenham.

Predictably, that effervescent character Pat Rohan has a good word to say for Master Carl's chance. However beating Aaboran by two lengths at Sandown last month, when receiving weight, does not exactly fill me with confidence that he will cope with Wollow Will, let alone my selection.

Saxon Farm apart, the bankers on today's programme are surely Forgive N'Forget (2.0) and Ryeman (4.15). They were two of the other equine heroes to emerge during the recent National Hunt festival at Cheltenham.

When he won the Coral Golden Hurdle final, Forgive N'Forget sent a whole host of people home happy having just landed one of the biggest gambles of the meeting. And what is more he did it in style by giving 12lb and a three lengths beating to Brunton Park.

Earlier that day Ballinacurra Lad and Stag Hill, who are two of Forgive N'Forget's opponents this afternoon, had their own limitations exposed in the Sun Alliance Novice's Hurdle for which they started first and second favourite. They could finish only tenth and eleventh, and that does not encourage me to believe they will beat Forgive N'Forget now. On the other hand, Sunley Builds ran so well in the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices Hurdle, only his second race under National Hunt rules, that it is not difficult to picture him giving Mark Dwyer, on Forgive N'Forget something to think about.

Wearing blinkers for the first time for some while, Ryeman turned the Arkle Challenge Trophy into a procession at Cheltenham. If caught in a similar mood today Ryeman will be even harder to catch in the British Beef Company Steeplechase as the opposition looks weaker than at Cheltenham. For the record he will be wearing blinkers again.

Canny Danny, a stable companion of Forgive N'Forget in Jimmy Fitzgerald's Malton yard, is bound to come in for a lot of support to win the Holiday Inn International Steeplechase following his gutsy victory in the Sun Alliance Steeplechase at Cheltenham. But I am inclined towards Another Duke who may well have been attempting the impossible at Cheltenham, too, where he tried to give 5lb to the fancied Irish runner Greasepaint in the Kim Muir Challenge Cup.

Furthermore, Canny Danny is likely to find life much harder today now that he will be pitted against seasoned campaigners for the first time typified by the likes of Skegby, who won the Alanbrooke Memorial Steeplechase at Sandown recently, and the Ritz Club National Hunt Chase winner Scot Lane.

Another Duke is trained by Josh Gifford who has a good chance of being on the mark with Military Band in the Page Three Hurdle. Military Band took a while to get the hang of hurdling but a victory by 15 lengths at Huntingdon at the end of last month, following a good effort behind Very Promising at Kempton, suggests that Military Band is poised to progress.

Now the Fulke Walwyn's stable has hit form with a vengeance no one should be surprised if Lucyfar keeps the pot of success bubbling by winning the Red Rum Novices Steeplechase.

National's loving words

By Dick Hinder

A timely reminder of just how important the Grand National is to the nation comes with the publication of *Long Live The National*, by John Hughes anbd Peter Watson (Michael Joseph, £10.95), a well-balanced collection of stories and anecdotes from the world's greatest steeplechase.

A professional summing-up of the history of the race by Peter Watson leads in to a host of memories from the heroes who helped to give the National its unique place in racing folklore. But some of the most poignant moments come from those who cruelly missed victory.

John Oaksey's vivd description of his narrow defeat on Carrickbeg in 1963, Richard Pitman's honest self-criticism when Crisp was just caught by Red Rum in 1973 and Dick Francis's belief that the noise from the cheering crowds was the cause of Devon Loch's mystifying collapse in 1956 make absorbing reading.

Each chapter tells an imaginative tale, backed up by some splendid photographs. This is a worthy addition to any racing enthusiast's library.

GOLF

Watson's again go out on first day

By Peter Ryde

There cannot be a team of any long standing in the Halford Hewitt tournament that has not suffered a first round defeat at some time or other, but when one of the reputation of Watson's goes out on the first day two years running, it is surprising even in this tournament.

Lat year it was Mill Hill who caused the damage. Yesterday at Deal it was a Tonbridge team, younger in aggregate than it used to be. Watson's were without one of their pillars, R White, but another of their veterans reckoned they had at least as strong a team as in 1981 when they last won.

It was just not their day, but it still took some good golf to beat them. This came, in particular, from the Tonbridge middle pair, S C Baguley and J D Williams. M Yates and N J Kemp, lost the first two holes before winning 3 and 2, while J B Craven and P J Caldwell were still two down at the turn in the bottom match to J R Johnston and D Tulley, after managing to lose the sixth in spite of a slithering Scottish drive which struck the ladies' tee box.

But the Tonbridge pair turned the tide by winning the first three holes coming in. With two Edinburgh schools, Academicals and Loretto, meeting in the first round, Scotland had rather a thin day. Loretto survived and today meet Uppingham whom they narrowly beat in the last eight last year.

Perhaps Watson's luck will change when they celebrate their 50 years in the tournament in 1984. All credit to Yates in his first year as captain of Tonbridge, for good golf was not easy. Although the weather had much improved, a westerly wind across the course gave the golfers little help, and putting was not easy. Tonbridge meet Malvern today, who had scored three points by the time M. F. Bonallack and R. Richardson were poised to play the 19th in the top match.

Marlborough overcame Glenalmond but made heavy work of it, being three down in three matches at the turn. They owed much to their reliable anchor pair, R. S. Whitmore and B. R. Carrick, and to their top pair, J. Hopper and D. Niven, who struck a four-iron safely home for the match at the 19th. At Royal St George's, Stoneyhurst took two points off Eton, and Fettes won a desperate affair against Oundle, the bottom match swinging ghoulishly in the last few holes.

ROYAL CINQUE PORTS: Wellington 4, King's Canterbury 1; Blundell's 4, Framlingham 1; Shrewsbury 3, Cranleigh 2; Marlborough 3½, Glenalmond 1½; Tonbridge 3½, Watson's 1½; Malvern 4½, Haileybury ½; Uppingham 3½, Highgate 1½; Dulwich 5, Bishop's Stortford 0; Bedford 5, Eastbourne 0.

ROYAL ST GEORGE's: Whitgift 4½, King Edward's, Birmingham ½; Charterhouse 4½, Berkhamsted ½; Repton 5, Canford 0; Merchiston 5, Aldenham 0; Eton 3, Stonyhurst 2; St Bees 3½, Taunton 1½; Fettes 3, Oundle 2; Winchester 3½, Chigwell 1½.

YACHTING

Broadhead makes up his lost time

From Barry Pickthall, Rio de Janeiro

As nine from the original 17 starters in the single-handed round the world race prepared for the final leg from Rio de Janeiro on Sunday, the BOC race committee announced yesterday that they have deducted six days and one hour from the elapsed time of Britain's Richard Broadhead.

That is to compensate for the time Broadhead lost during the third leg when rescuing Jacques de Roux from his sinking yacht midway between Australia and Cape Horn. The Australian sailor Neville Gosson also received a 21-hour allowance for the part he played during the rescue.

The decision, which takes account for the time Broad head lost when turning back for the Frenchman and the adverse change in weather conditions that he met afterwards, places him in the position he would have held behind the second-placed Bertie Reed when he rounded Cape Horn. It strengthens Britain's hold on third place overall.

The race leader, Phillipe Jeantot from France has built up an impressve 10-day lead over Reed, which the South African is unlikely to challenge on the this final leg of 5,300 miles back to Newport, Rhode Island, starting at 3pm local time on Sunday.

Reed, on the other hand, who holds a 17-day advantage over Broadhead and his 52ft yacht Perseverence of Medina, has expressed some concern over the state of his rigging which is showing signs of stretch. "I'm going to be taking it very easily on this last stage of the race," he said.

The closest race is for Class 2 honours for two days in all. That divides Yukoh Tada of Japan and his 44ft racing yacht Koden Okera V, and American Francis Stokes, sailing the 39ft traditional cutter Moonshine. Tada, a saxaphone playing taxi driver from Tokyo, has spent the past week re-shaping Okeras keel to improve the yacht's upwind performance, but Stokes, has proved to be very competitive in this race.

The race committee also decided yesterday to waive the 30-day limitation rule to allow Richard McBride of New Zealand to continue now that his 42ft schooner City Dunedin has been successfully refloated after running aground on the Falklands a month ago.

The first yachts are expected to reach Newport in the middle of May.

OVERALL RESULTS (Three legs): Class 1 - 1, Jeantot (Fra) Credit Agricole, 129 days 22hrs 14min 28sec; 2, Reed (S Afr) Altech Voortrekker, 140 days 23hrs 12mins 42sec; 3, Broadhead (GB) perseverance of Medina, 157 days 10hr 22min 48sec; 4, Gosson (Aust) Leda pier one, 167 days 01hr 34min 25sec.
CLASS 2: 1, Tada (Jap) Koden Okera V, 178 days 17hr 2min 35sec; 2, Stokes (US) Moonshine, 172 days 19hr 4min 4sec; 3, R Konkolski (Czech) K Nike III, 181 days 05hr 33min 8sec; 4, G Bernardin (Fra) Ratso II, 184 days 00hr 12min 54sec.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Extension denied

By Keith Macklin

The first and second division seasons will officially end on April 17 and April 24 respectively, despite appeals by several clubs for extensions. The Rugby League council, meeting in Leeds, decided against extending the seasons, ruling that such a decision would be unfair to those clubs who have already taken the trouble, or had the foresight, to complete the bulk of their fixtures on time.

Although there is a sort of rough justice in this decision, three clubs will be particularly hard hit. Hunslet, who play at Elland Road, Fulham and Carlisle, have an additional problem in that they have to arrange their outstanding fixtures in conjunction with the parent football clubs, and the football clubs themselves have midweek games to rearrange.

The referee for the Wembley Challenge Cup final on May 7 will be Robin Whitfield, from Widnes, who has made a rapid rise to the top, having attained the senior referees panel just over three years ago.

Whitfield, who is 39, is a protégé of the late Mick Naughton, and formerly played the professional game as a full back with Widnes, Huyton and Barrow. During the autumn he was honoured by being selected by an international panel as the referee for the Australia v France international games in France. His only other main game was the Yorkshire Cup final in 1981.

CRICKET

MCC go for new blood

England's attempts to rebuild their Test attack will start with the MCC's match against Middlesex, the county champions which opens the first class season at Lord's from April 27-30. The four uncapped bowlers in the team are Nick Cook, Dipak Patel, David Thomas and Kevin Emery.

MCC: R G D Willis (Warwicks, Capt), G Fowler (Lancashire), L Potter (Kent), D I Gower (Leicestershire), A J Lamb (Northants), T E Jesty (Hampshire), D N Patel (Worcestershire), I J Gould (Sussex), D J Thomas (Surrey), N G B Cook (Leicestershire), K St J D Emery (Hampshire).

● Perth, (Reuter) – Dennis Lillee, who has recovered from injuries, has been given the go-ahead by specialists to join the Australian team on its forthcoming tour of Sri Lanka.

● Leicestershire and Brian Davison, their top scorer last season, are no nearer an agreement in their pay dispute. The club say that Davison, who is asking for an extra £2,500 for 1983, is under contract to them until September, 1984 and must honour that agreement.

MODERN PENTATHLON

Home discomforts

By Michael Coleman

The international modern pentathalon contest for men and women, provisionally planned to take place in London in June, will have to be abandoned unless a generous sponsor is found within the next fortnight. If that happens, then Britain's modern pentathletes, including the women world champions, run the risk of not being invited abroad in future.

Since 1980, the last time a senior contest for men was held in Britain, trips overseas have provided the vital competition that our world teams need. But lack of funds has stopped reciprocal invitations being offered with the result that Britain is building up a black sheep image.

The women have been better off, with the world championships staged at the National Sports Centre, Crystal Palace, in 1981. But it has been a blank calendar since then. The only major event put on in Britain last year was the world junior championships for men. The seniors were obliged to go abroad.

Martin Grieves, honorary secretary of the Modern Pentathalon Association, said: "We have booked the Crystal Palace for June 5-9, but unless we find a sponsor prepared to put up about £15,000 we cannot hold it. All our efforts so far have drawn a blank". The Association's sole revenue is from membership and entry fees.

British teams will be travelling to Rome, Holland, and to Darmstadt, West Germany, this month and at all these places Mr Grieves expects the question to come up: "When are you inviting us to your country for a change?" For a country which produced the Olympic champions in 1976 and which dominates the women's section of the sport, this is an embarrassment.

Television coverage of the June contest has been promised by the BBC, making it attractive for a sponsor. With 10 other countries on the invitation list, including the USA, soviet Union, West Germany, France, Hungary, Sweden, Italy and Poland, it would be a pity if this date were lost.

Teams: Doorn (Holland April 8-10, junior): Jason Lawrence, Steve Taylor, Peter Taylor, Peter Rigal, Gareth Noble, Tim Harris; Rome (April 17-20): Peter Whiteside, Steve Sowerby, Peter Hart; Darmstadt (April 28-May 1): Richard Phelps, Michael Mumford, Steve Sowerby, Tim Heddon.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

7.30 unless stated

Second division
Shrewsbury v Grimsby

Third division
Preston NE v Southend
Wrexham v Brentford

Fourth division
Scunthorpe v Hereford
Stockport v Mansfield
Tranmere v Port Vale

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton v Reading (7.15); Crystal Palace v Queen's Park Rangers; Norwich v Watford (2.0).
SKEGNESS: English Schools FA Festival (10.15 and 3.0).

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: Carlisle v Castleford (at Wakefield Trinity).

OTHER SPORT

GOLF: Halford Hewitt tournament (Deal and Sandwich).
RACKETS: Celestion Open singles championship (Queen's Club).
SQUASH RACKETS: British Open (Assembly Rooms, Derby).

Speedy defence

The reigning world champions Guy Daigneault and Maryse Perreault of Canada are among 83 skaters from 12 countries competing in the 1983 world short track speed skating championships starting in Tokyo today. The other leading contenders include Canada's Louis Grenier and Sylvie Daigle

SWIMMING

Easter races six times against Dutch

Paul Easter is going to spend a busy weekend in Blackpool later this month. The Coventry-based Scot has been selected for six events in the Great Britain team to meet the Netherlands on April 23-24. Easter, a 19-year-old student, swims in the 100 and 200 metres freestyle, the 200 and 400 metres individual medley, and both freestyle relays.

This follows his impressive performances in the National Short Course Championship at Gloucester, over the Easter weekend, where he collected two British and seven Scottish records, as well as three titles.

There are 11 new faces in the team, including Karl Adkins, of Cardiff, who set a Welsh record for the 200 metres breaststroke on Monday. There is no place in the breaststroke for Suki Brownsdon, the British record holder over both 100 and 200 metres. The selectors instead have gone for Jean Hill of Scotland in the 100 metres and Lorraine Burt of Reading in the 200.

MEN: 100m freestyle: D Lowe, M Reynolds. 200m freestyle: P Easter, Reynolds. 400m freestyle: Easter, S Harris. 1500m freestyle: C Cruickshank, A Day. 100m breaststroke: K Adkins, F August. 200m breaststroke: Adkins, P Musgrave. 100m backstroke: N Harper, N Cochran. 200m backstroke: Cochran, R Brew. 100m butterfly: D Williams, M Pickering. 200m butterfly: N Hodgson, P Morris. 200m individual medley: Easter, Brew. 400m individual medley: Easter, G Rinfield. 4 x 100m freestyle relay: R Burrell, Easter, Lowe, Reynolds. 4 x 200m freestyle relay: Cochran, Easter, Harris, Reynolds.

WOMEN: 100m freestyle: C Foot, D Gore. 200m freestyle: J Willmott, A Cripps. 400 and 800m freestyle: Willmott, S Hardcastle. 100m breaststroke: J Hill, L Burt. 200m breaststroke: Burt, Lisa Tait. 100m backstroke: C White, S Purvis. 200m backstroke: White, K Read. 100m butterfly: L Criddle, C Cooper. 200m butterfly: F Rose, Purvis. 200m individual medley: C Jackson, M Scott. 400m individual medley: Scott, D Crouch. 4 x 100m freestyle relay: Cooper, Cripps, Foot, Gore. 4 x 200m freestyle relay: Cripps, Ross, L Taylor, Willmott.

Medley relay teams to be named later.

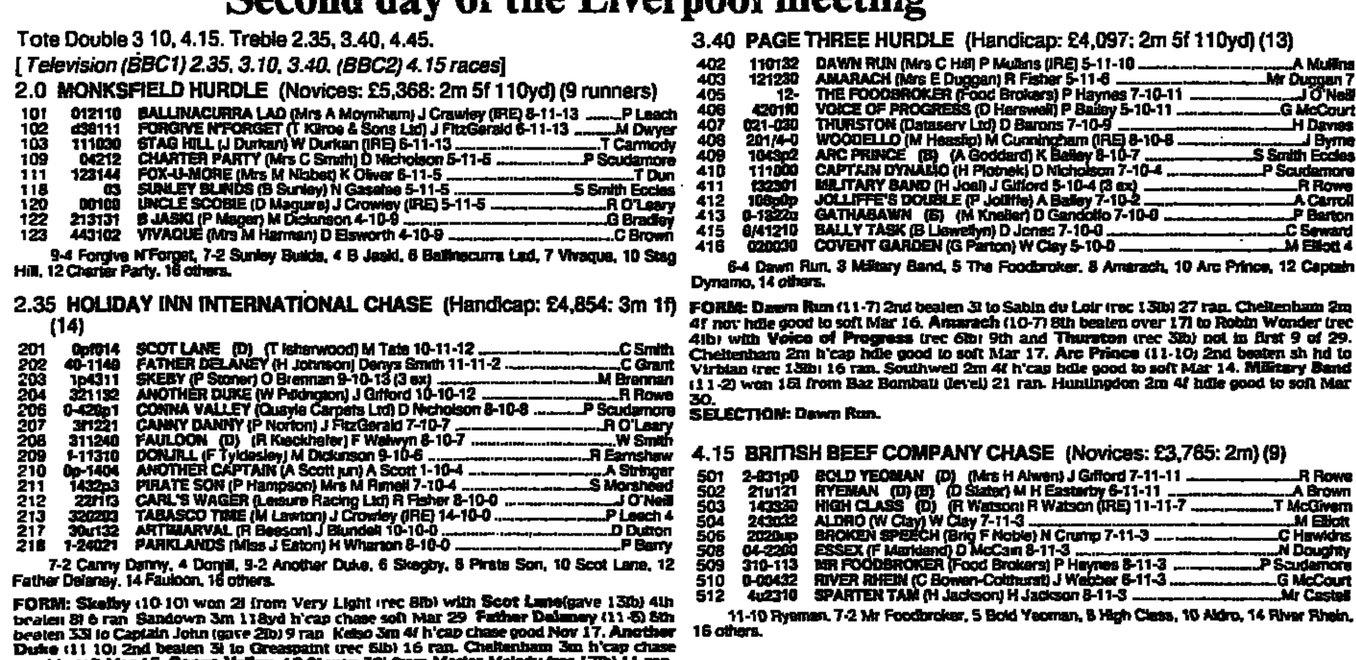
SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Off Piste	Runs to Resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	40	290	good	powder	fair	cloud	+6
Good powder snow early in day							
Anzère	70	200	good	varied	fair	cloud	+5
New snow							
Arosa	100	150	good	powder	good	cloud	0
Courmayeur	120	250	fair	heavy	closed	cloud	+12
Much wet snow							
Crans-Montana	60	200	good	heavy	good	snow	+4
Spring snow on hard base							
Grindlwald	5	90	good	heavy	closed	cloud	+9
Most lifts closed							
Isola 2000	165	200	good	heavy	good	sun	+3
Slush on lower slopes							
Soldeu Andorra	15	60	fair	heavy	closed	fine	+5
Worn patches on many slopes							
St Anton	10	140	good	good	poor	cloud	+4
Powder on hard base							
Tignes	155	255	good	powder	good	cloud	+2
long lift queues limits skiing							
Val D'Isère	160	310	good	heavy	good	cloud	+5
Limited runs, avalanche danger							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been supplied by a tourist agency:

FRANCE	Depth (cm) L	U
Les Arcs	160	270
Chamonix	25	340
La Clusaz	30	250
Les Contamines	30	200
Courchevel	170	280
Les Gets	50	150
Meribel	70	260
Morzine/Avoriaz	15	330
La Plagne	200	350
St Gervais	60	220
Valmorel	100	200
Val Thorens	200	300
Alpe d'Huez	30	100
Les Deux Alpes	80	450
Auron	30	140
La Foux d'Allos	40	140
Isola 2000	160	200
Montgenevre	90	150
Pra Loup	40	200
Puy St Vincent	20	200
Superdevoluy	20	200
Bareges	20	190
Cauterets	210	490
La Mongie	95	200
Saint Lary	50	150

Second day of the Liverpool meeting



Tote Double 3 10, 4.15. Treble 2.35, 3.40, 4.45.

[*Television (BBC1) 2.35, 3.10, 3.40. (BBC2) 4.15 races*]

2.0 MONKSFIELD HURDLE (Novices: £5,368: 2m 5f 110yd) (9 runners)

101	012110	BALLINACURRA LAD (Mrs A Moynihan) J Crawley (IRE) 6-11-13	P Leach
102	d38111	FORGIVE N'FORGET (T Kilroe & Sons Ltd) J FitzGerald 6-11-13	M Dwyer
103	111030	STAG HILL (J Durkan) W Durkan (IRE) 6-11-13	T Carmody
109	04212	CHARTER PARTY (Mrs C Smith) D Nicholson 5-11-5	P Scudamore
111	123144	FOX-U-MORE (Mrs M Nisbet) K Oliver 6-11-5	T Dun
118	03	SUNLEY BUILDS (B Sunley) N Gaselee 5-11-5	S Smith Eccles
120	00100	UNCLE SCOBIE (D Maguire) J Crowley (IRE) 5-11-5	R O'Leary
122	213131	B JASKI (P Mager) M Dickinson 4-10-9	G Bradley
123	443102	VIVAQUE (Mrs M Harman) D Elsworth 4-10-9	C Brown

9-4 Forgive N'Forget, 7-2 Sunley Builds, 4 B Jaski, 6 Ballinacurra Lad, 7 Vivaque, 10 Stag Hill, 12 Charter Party. 16 others.

2.35 HOLIDAY INN INTERNATIONAL CHASE (Handicap: £4,854: 3m 1f) (14)

201	0pf014	SCOT LANE (D) (T Isherwood) M Tate 10-11-12	C Smith
202	40-1140	FATHER DELANEY (H Johnson) Denys Smith 11-11-2	C Grant
203	1p4311	SKEBY (P Stoner) O Brennan 9-10-13 (3 ex)	M Brennan
204	321132	ANOTHER DUKE (W Pilkington) J Gifford 10-10-12	R Rowe
206	0-428p1	CONNA VALLEY (Quayle Carpets Ltd) D Nicholson 8-10-8	P Scudamore
207	3f1221	CANNY DANNY (P Norton) J FitzGerald 7-10-7	R O'Leary
208	311240	FAULOON (D) (R Kaeckhafer) F Walwyn 8-10-7	W Smith
209	f-11310	DONJILL (F Tyldesley) M Dickinson 9-10-6	R Earnshaw
210	0p-1404	ANOTHER CAPTAIN (A Scott jun) A Scott 1-10-4	A Stringer
211	1432p3	PIRATE SON (P Hampson) Mrs M Rimell 7-10-4	S Morshead
212	22f1f3	CARL'S WAGER (Leisure Racing Ltd) R Fisher 8-10-0	J O'Neill
213	320203	TABASCO TIME (M Lawton) J Crowley (IRE) 14-10-0	P Leach 4
217	30u132	ARTIMARVAL (R Beeson) J Blundell 10-10-0	D Dutton
218	1-24021	PARKLANDS (Miss J Eaton) H Wharton 8-10-0	P Barry

7-2 Canny Danny, 4 Donjill, 9-2 Another Duke, 6 Skegby, 8 Pirate Son, 10 Scot Lane, 12 Father Delaney, 14 Fauloon, 16 others.

FORM: Skelby (10-10) won 2l from Very Light (rec 8lb) with Scot Lane (gave 13lb) 4th beaten 8l 6 ran Sandown 3m 118yd h'cap chase soft Mar 29. Father Delaney (11-6) 8th beaten 33l to Captain John (gave 2lb) 9 ran Kelso 3m 4f h'cap chase good Nov 17. Another Duke (11 10) 2nd beaten 3l to Greaspaint (rec 5lb) 16 ran. Cheltenham 3m h'cap chase good to soft Mar 15. Conna Valley (12-0) won 30l from Master Melody (rec 17lb) 11 ran. Wolverhampton 2m 4f h'cap chase good to soft Mar 21. Canny Danny (11-4) won sh hd from Torreon (level) 14 ran. Cheltenham 3m chase good to soft Mar 16. Another Captain (11-5) 4th beaten 19l to Peaty Sandy (gave 12lb) 10 ran. Kelso 3m h'cap chase heavy Mar 23. Carl's Wager (11 1) 3rd beaten 10l to Sparkles Choice (gave 6lb) 7 ran. Catterick 3m 4f h'cap chase good Jan 21. Parklands (10-0) won sh hd from Talon (level) 6 ran. Haydock 3m 4f h'cap chase soft Dec 16.
SELECTION: Canny Danny

3.10 EDWARD COURAGE HURDLE (4-y-o: £8,449: 2m) (9)

301	121111	SAXON FARM (D) (A Birchall) S Mellor 11-7	M Perrett
302	111004	GAINSAY (D) (C R Barron) D Nicholson 11-5	P Scudamore
304	0021	MASTER CARL (D) (C Beaumont-Owen) P Rohan 11-3	D Goulding
305	110	ROSS FANDANGO (D) (M Moran) P Prendergast (IRE) 11-3	G Newman
306	112110	WOLLOW WILL (D) (Mrs J Caballos) F Winter 11-3	B De Haan
307	143203	BENFEN (D) (F Ballard) M H Easterby 11-0	A Brown
309	3	EL MANSOUR (P Newton) N Gaselee 11-0	S Smith Eccles
310	01214	NUMERATE (D) (H Littler) R Fisher 11-0	J O'Neill
311		TIDWORTH TATTOO (Dr D Davis) D Elsworth 11-0	J H Davies

15-8 Saxon Farm, 100-30 Gainsay, 9-2 Wollow Will, 6 Ross Fandango, 8 El Mansour, 10 Master Carl, 12 Tidworth Tattoo, 14 others.

FORM: [illegible]
SELECTION: Saxon Farm.

3.40 PAGE THREE HURDLE (Handicap: £4,097: 2m 5f 110yd) (13)

402	110132	DAWN RUN (Mrs C Hill) P Mullins (IRE) 5-11-10	A Mullins
403	121230	AMARACH (Mrs E Duggan) R Fisher 5-11-6	Mr Duggan 7
405	12-	THE FOODBROKER (Food Brokers) P Haynes 7-10-11	J O'Neill
406	420110	VOICE OF PROGRESS (D Herswell) P Bailey 5-10-11	G McCourt
407	021-030	THURSTON (Dataserv Ltd) D Barons 7-10-9	H Davies
408	201/4-0	WOODELLO (M Heaslip) M Cunningham (IRE) 8-10-8	J Byrne
409	1043p2	ARC PRINCE (B) (A Goddard) K Bailey 8-10-7	S Smith Eccles
410	111000	CAPTAIN DYNAMO (H Plotnek) D Nicholson 7-10-4	P Scudamore
411	f32301	MILITARY BAND (H Joel) J Gifford 5-10-4 (3 ex)	R Rowe
412	100p0p	JOLLIFFE'S DOUBLE (P Jolliffe) A Bailey 7-10-2	A Carroll
413	0-1322u	GATHABAWN (B) (M Kneller) D Gandolfo 7-10-0	P Barton
415	0/41210	BALLY TASK (B Llewellyn) D Jones 7-10-0	C Seward
416	020030	COVENT GARDEN (G Parton) W Clay 5-10-0	M Elliott 4

6-4 Dawn Run, 3 Military Band, 5 The Foodbroker, 8 Amarach, 10 Arc Prince, 12 Captain Dynamo, 14 others.

FORM: Dawn Run (11-7) 2nd beaten 3l to Sabin du Loir (rec 13lb) 27 ran. Cheltenham 2m 4f nov hdle good to soft Mar 16. Amarach (10-7) 8th beaten over 17l to Robin Wonder (rec 4lb) with Voice of Progress (rec 6lb) 9th and Thurston (rec 3lb) not in first 9 of 29. Cheltenham 2m h'cap hdle good to soft Mar 17. Arc Prince (11-10) 2nd beaten sh hd to Virbian (rec 13lb) 16 ran. Southwell 2m 4f h'cap hdle good to soft Mar 14. Military Band (11-2) won 15l from Baz Bombati (level) 21 ran. Huntingdon 2m 4f hdle good to soft Mar 30.
SELECTION: Dawn Run.

4.15 BRITISH BEEF COMPANY CHASE (Novices: £3,765: 2m) (9)

501	2-831p0	BOLD YEOMAN (D) (Mrs H Alwen) J Gifford 7-11-11	R Rowe
502	21u121	RYEMAN (D) (B) (D Slater) M H Easterby 6-11-11	A Brown
503	143320	HIGH CLASS (D) (R Watson) R Watson (IRE) 11-11-7	T McGivern
504	243032	ALDRO (W Clay) W Clay 7-11-3	M Elliott
506	2020up	BROKEN SPEECH (Brig F Noble) N Crump 7-11-3	C Hawkins
508	04-2200	ESSEX (F Markland) D McCain 8-11-3	N Doughty
509	310-113	MR FOODBROKER (Food Brokers) P Haynes 8-11-3	P Scudamore
510	0-00432	RIVER RHEIN (C Bowen-Colthurst) J Webber 6-11-3	G McCourt
512	4u2310	SPARTEN TAM (H Jackson) H Jackson 8-11-3	Mr Castell

11-10 Ryeman, 7-2 Mr Foodbroker, 5 Bold Yeoman, 8 High Class, 10 Aldro, 14 River Rhein, 16 others.

4.45 RED RUM CHASE (Novice handicap: £4,285: 2m 4f) (16)

601	u11223	THE TSAREVICH (Mrs C Henty) N Henderson 7-11-10	R Barry
602	f21221	CHURCHFIELD BOY (J Quinn) M Cunningham (IRE) 7-11-10	J Byrne
605	1114f	W SIX TIMES (C Longstaff) M Dickinson 6-11-5	DOUBTFUL
607	221122	TUDOR FOLLY (D) (J Lisle) W Stephenson 7-10-13	–
608	210212	CONNAUGHT RANGER (D) (D Minton) Mrs M Rimell 9-10-11	S Morshead
609	12f121	NO BOMBS (Snailwell Stud) M H Easterby 8-10-10	J O'Neill
610	231334	POUNENTES (D) (B) (W McGhie) G Richards 5-10-10	N Doughty
611	000141	GALLEON BEACH (D) (E Barber) J Edwards 7-10-6	DOUBTFUL
612	f14120	ANITACAT (Miss L Wood) J Webber 8-10-2	G McCourt
613	p01223	BALLYMILAN (F Sheridan) M Oliver 5-10-2	A Webber
614	0236u3	GINGER FOR SPORT (Mrs B Curran) Miss Finn (IRE) 8-10-2	M Lynch
615	321022	LUCYFAR (R Smith) F Walwyn 7-10-1	S Shilston
616	212221	SNOW BLESSED (Heaton Enterprises) Denys Smith 6-10-1 (9 ex)	C Grant
617	0pp323	HADAJAR (A Morris) M Tate 8-10-0	P Scudamore
619	110442	ARTIC SLOGAN (D) (T Wragg) R A Perkins 6-10-0	–
623	0bf300/	SUPER CAR (A Watson) A Watson 10-10-0	J McLaughlin 4

4 Churchfield Boy, 9-2 No Bombs, 5 Tudor Folly, 6 W Six Times, 7 Connaught Ranger, 8 The Tsarevich, 10 Lucyfar, 12 Snow Blessed, 16 Pounentes, 20 others.

Liverpool results

2.0 (2.03) KNOWSLEY HURDLE (novices: £4,630: 2m)
VERY PROMISING, br g, by The Parson – No Hitch (R Mann) 5-12-3 ... S Morshead (7-4 fav) 1
Connaught River ... P Scudamore (11-1) 2
Joulouville ... B de Haan (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £1.60, £2.20, £1.40. DF: £11.40. CSF: £17.94. Mrs Rimell at Kinnersley. 5l, 5l. Destiny Bax (14-1) 4th. 13 ran.

2.35 (2.38) KALTENBERG PILS CHASE (handicap: £9,989: 2m 6f)
TIEPOLINO, b g, by Timmy My Boy – Tiepolina (Mrs B House) 11-10-4 ... H Davies (16-1) 1
Saint Taffy ... A Webber (8-1) 2
Kumbi ... R Crank (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £20.10. Places: £3.10, £1.90, £2.50, £1.30. DF: £62.50. CSF: £122.87. Tricast: £995.68. K Bishop at Bridgwater. 3l, 6l. Churchfield Boy (5-1 fav). Brave Jack (11-2) 4th. 18 ran.

3.10 (3.11) ALAN RHODES CHASE (novices: £4,788: 3m 1f)
EVERETT, b g, by Carlburg – Smart Money (K Hennessy) 8-11-9 ... S Shilston (7-2) 1
Gaye Chance ... S Morshead (8-13 fav) 2
Burnt Oak ... P Scudamore (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.70. Places: £1.80, £1.40. DF: £2.60. CSF: £5.70. F Walwyn at Lambourn. ½l, 20l. Galleon Beach (12-1) 4th. 5 ran. NR: Tracys Special.

3.40 (3.42) HOLIDAY INN HURDLE (handicap: £4,282: 2m)
BURNS gr g by Midsummer Night II – Young Lamb (L Thwaites) 7-10-7 ... K Mooney (4-1 fav) 1
Norton Cross ... J O'Neill (13-2) 2
Patrick's Fair ... C Seward (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.80. Places: £1.40, £1.50, £2.09. DF: £8.30. CSF: £27.56. Tricast: £162.78. F Walwyn at Lambourn. 4l, 8l. Dishcloth (12-1) 4th. 16 ran. NR: Beacon Light.

4.15 (4.16) HAIG FOX HUNTERS' CHASE (amateurs: £3,531: 2m 6f)
ATHA CLIATH ch g by Golden Love – Knockeen Cross (Mrs D Hehir) 8-12-0 ... W Mullins (5-1) 1
Gayle Warning ... A Dudgeon (7-1) 2
Roman General ... S Munro-Wilson (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.30. Places: £1.20, £1.40, £1.70. DF: £17.60. CSF: £34.15. P Mullins in Ireland. 12l, 8l. Ross Poldark (5-2 fav) 4th. 8 ran.

4.45 (4.48) TIM BROOKSHAW CHASE (handicap: £4,045: 2m 4f)
KING OR COUNTRY ch g by Le Tricolore – Queen Folly (Maincrest Ltd) 12-10-4 ... H Davies (9-1) 1
Pay Related ... J O'Neill (11-1) 2
Tom's Little Al ... R Milman (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.80. Places: £1.70, £2.90, £1.70. DF: £41.10. CSF: [illegible]. Tricast: £1,073.26. D Barons at Kingsbridge. 4l, 1½l. Direct Line (9-2 fav). Gambling Prince (33-1) 4th. 12 ran.

Liverpool selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Forgive N'Forget. 2.35 Another Duke. 3.10 Saxon Farm. 3.40 Military Band. 4.15 Ryeman. 4.45 Lucyfar.

Devon & Exeter programme

2.15 WILLIE WUMPKINS HURDLE (handicap: £1,424: 2m 6f) (16 runners)

[illegible]

2.45 TORBAY CHASE (handicap: £1,291: 2m 1f) (15)

[illegible]

3.15 RMC GROUP HUNTERS CHASE (amateurs novices: £1,506: 3m 1f) (17)

[illegible]

3.45 COACHING HOUSE INN HURDLE (novices: £1,226: 2m 1f) (16)

[illegible]

4.15 HAWKINS JOCKEYS HURDLE (novice selling: £470: 2m 1f) (9)

[illegible]

4.45 HALDON MOOR HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £414: 2m 1f) (18)

[illegible]

DEVON SELECTIONS: 2.15 Fitzherbert. 2.45 Blue Brass. 3.15 Ballet Master. 3.45 Ballywedy Hero. 4.15 Emmer. 4.45 The Ganger Man.

Pontefract results

Going: Good to Soft

2.45 (2.46) ROPERGATE STAKES (2-y-o: C & G: £1,271: 5f)

[illegible]

3.15 (3.19) CORN MARKET HANDICAP

[illegible]

3.45 (3.47) BUTTERCROSS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,359: 6f)

[illegible]

4.15 (4.17) PONTEFRACT MILE (3-y-o: £1,983: 1m)

[illegible]

4.45 (4.45) BARBICAN HANDICAP £2,081: 1m 4f)
CAVALIER SERVANTZ gr h by Barbaro – Quoro (R Beardsworth) 5-7-10. ... J Lowe (7-2) 1
Comtec Princess ... P Robinson (12-1) 2
Haverwood ... M Wigham (3-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.70. Places: £1.00, £4.20, [illegible]

5.16 (5.17) SPRING STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £915: 5f)

[illegible]

● The French-based American jockey Cash Asmussen will ride at Newmarket next Wednesday and Thursday, and probably at Newbury on Friday.

STATE OF GOING: Devon: Soft. Liverpool: Soft. Tomorrow: Lingfield: Heavy. Hereford: Heavy. Salisbury: Good.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: [illegible]

RUGBY UNION: FRENCH TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA BLOCKED

Ban adds to the England dilemma

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Yesterday's decision by the French government to ban sporting contact with South Africa gives considerable immediacy to the Rugby Union's debate in committee on April 29 over the proposed tour by England to the republic in 1984. Formal confirmation from South Africa of the invitation to England is not expected until late this year and it may be that the RFU will avoid making a decision until then, when they may also know whether there has been a change of government in this country.

France were scheduled to play seven matches, including two internationals, on their short tour to South Africa, starting in June. But the French federation, and all other representative sports federations, have received letters from the Sports Minister, Edwige Avice, asking them to forbid competition, at any level, in South Africa or to organize in France meetings with teams in South Africa which practice apartheid.

The response from Albert Ferrasse, the President of the French federation, has been predictably swift: "Mrs Edwige Avice is against apartheid – we are in agreement there – but we also compete in the Soviet Union, in Argentina and elsewhere. And if I was a businessman I could travel to South Africa to sell my produce. But if we go there with just a rugby ball, that's not possible. Try explaining that to French sportsmen and women".

Ron Jacobs, the former England prop forward who is due to be named president of the RU at their annual meeting on July 8, said yesterday: "I feel reasonably happy that we should go. It's not against the law to go to South Africa but the Rugby Union is keeping an open mind on the tour".

The four home unions have mixed feelings on the advizability of touring South Africa. England last visited the republic in 1972 and have always supported Lions tours there. Ireland, too, have maintained links and toured in 1981 but Scotland and Wales cancelled scheduled tours in 1978 and 1982 respectively. The Irish secretary, Bob Fitzgerald, expressed the personal opinion yesterday that "rugby men should be free to play wherever they want".

Danie Craven, the president of the South African Rugby Board, refused to comment on the French decision but when he was in London last month, for the International Board's annual meeting, he said: "We have done in South Africa more than anyone asked of us. We are going ahead and doing what we think is right ... I am serving sport. That's all I care for. In rugby we have no apartheid." France have maintained regular contact with South Africa since 1958, touring five times, the last occasion in 1980.

Assuming there were to be no change of government in any general election which may take place between now and next year, the Rugby Union would, in all probability, find themselves in the same position as the Lions in 1980, and the Olympic athletes who wished to compete in Moscow: the recipients of much well-intentioned advice about where they should play but without bring barred from travelling to South Africa or the Soviet Union.

The French government have not yet disclosed what measures they would take against any sports federation that defied their ban but they would be unable to prevent individuals travelling to South Africa – as several French players did last summer as members of a world invitation side which played three matches there.



Melville has until May 7 to confirm his fitness

Injury does not stand in the way of Melville

By David Hands

Nigel Melville had been appointed captain of the England under-23 party who will play three matches in Romania next month, despite the ankle injury which has severely curtailed his rugby over the last two months. The decision to take Melville on the tour also clashes with advice the scrum half has received from other official sources.

Melville damaged his left ankle in February and suffered further unjury in training at Stourbridge which robbed him of his first senior cap, against Scotland in March. He joined Wasps on their Easter tour to Cornwall but had to leave the field during the game against Camborne last Friday after a severe reaction in his heel. He was unable to play in the under-23 trial on Wednesday and has until May 7 to confirm his fitness. The party leave for Romania on May 13.

Melville watched the trial at Sudbury, where The Rest beat England Students 28-3, and it was suggested to him then that he should not consider playing more rugby before next season but should concentrate instead on achieving full fitness in order to challenge for the international honours which sadly eluded him this season. Any decision on personal fitness, however, is always left to the individual and Melville is obviously keen to retrieve something from a season which began brightly but was then wrecked by injury.

He has been told by specialists that all his prblems should have cleared up in time for him to tour. Two other players, John Gadd (Gloucester) and Andy Dun (Wasps), must also recover fitness after missing several weeks of the season with shoulder dislocations. Dun is due to play for Wasps in their game against Waterloo tomorrow; a medical student, Dun captained the under-23s on last year's short tour to Italy.

The tour party of 25, who will be managed by Derek Morgan, the England selector, and coached by Dick Greenwood, includes three players with senior international experience: Nick Stringer (whose game as a replacement wing against Australia I overlooked yesterday), David Trick and Nick Youngs, who was an under-23 player as long ago as 1979, when be toured in France and Italy.

Two of the three wings are Trick and Barry Evans, two of the quickest players in the country who, ironically, received barely three decent passes between them during the trial game. They should enjoy themselves more playing on the end of an exciting threequarter line prompted by two stand-off halves of considerable potential, Stuart Barnes and Rob Andrews.

Dean Richards, the Leicester player, is the sole No 8, which is hard luck on the Yorkshireman, John Ellison, who had an empressive trial. It is fair to say, though, that his chance came only because Richards was injured playing for the Barbarians over Easter. Richard's club colleague, Stuart Redfurn, has also made rapid strides this season as a loose-head prop and is following the large footmarks made by his brother, Steve.

Evans, Trick, Dun and Brian Moore, the Nottingham hooker, are due to play for English Students against Welsh Students at Swansea next Wednesday, though Dun is picked out of position at No 8.

Nine of the players who encountered The Rest will be at Swansea in a side led by Peter Enevoldson, the England B prop who missed the trial after receiving a neck injury touring in Italy with an Oxford University party.

TOUR PARTY: N Stringer (Wasps), D Trick (Bath), B Evans (Leicester), M Bailey (Cambridge University), S Halliday (Bath), R Knibbs (Bristol), S Townend (Wakefield) S Barnes (Bristol), R Andrew (Cambridge University), N Melville (Wasps, captain), N Youngs (Leicester), S Redfern (Leicester), M Higgs (Sale), M Dixon (Fylde), B Moore (Nottingham), J Curry (Gosforth), M Hobley (Coventry), C Pinnegar (Wasps), N Wilkinson (Waterloo), B Kidner (Coventry), J Gadd (Gloucester), A Dun (Wasps), G Rees (Nottingham), P Buckton (Liverpool), D Richards (Leicester). Manager: D Morgan. Coach: R Greenwood.

FIXTURES: May 15 v Universities (Timisoara); May 18 v Polytechnics (Iasi); May 22 v Romania under-23 (Bucharest).

WELSH STUDENTS: A Martin (Polytechnic of Wales); A Emyr (University College, Aberystwyth), I Goslin (Polytechnic of Wales), J Hughes (South Bank Polytechnic), P Lewis (Alsager College); A Bird (Loughborough University), C Williams (Polytechnic of Wales); J Rawlins (Polytechnic of Wales), J Goss (Loughborough University), P Smith (UWIST), T Waldron (Loughborough University), J Collins (London University), T Shaw (Polytechnic of Wales), J Williams (University College, Aberystwyth), M Watkins (Central London Polytechnic).

ENGLISH STUDENTS: C Martin (Bath University); D Trick (Bath University), A Watkinson (London University), F Clough (Durham University), B Evans (Derby Lonsdale College); S Hogg (Exeter University), G Paige (London University); C Mills (Bristol Polytechnic), B Moore (Nottingham University), P Enevoldson (London University), P Buckton (Manchester Polytechnic), H Price (West London Institute), F Munday (West London Institute), F Emeruwa (Manchester University), A Dun (London University).

Rugby in Wales

Make Sevens more festive

By Gerald Davies

This weekend, Melrose will celebrate the centenary of the sevens game. And soon, Peter Yarranton, in his inimitably waggish way, will help bring the curtain down on the season in festive mood at the Middlesex sevens. Sadly, in Wales, the game is on the wane, so much so that there is yet another sub-committee in existence to discuss whether there is any future in it at all.

There was a time in the 60s when the Snelling sevens stood fair comparison with what went on at Twickenham, and Newport were the equivalent of the London Scottish of their day. Famous faces actually took part, which they no longer do, and the crowds, now dwindled to a few, came in their droves. Nowadays, players, usually the second or third choices for their clubs, appear to outnumber the spectators such is the decline in interest.

In fact, there are two main competitions in existence. The Snelling sevens, started in the 50s, still operate exclusively for the benefit of the top 16 clubs. The other was begun by the Welsh Rugby Union in the 70s in order to cater for the other clubs who nwere affiliated to it, with preliminary rounds and a finals day proper. This is the national sevens.

Although there is enthusiasm for the competition among the clubs, it has never enjoyed much success. These competitions were once held on consecutive Saturdays in May, which extended still further the length of the season, and was doomed to failure. After eight months of activity the players were glad to have done with the season.

Experiments have been tried in an attempt to revive interest: the competitions have been split, one at the start, and one at the end of the season, pool systems have been adopted, the venue changed, and guests invited from outside Wales. The search for the correct formula, if a formula can be said to exist, has been to no avail.

The widespread installation of floodlights which allowed for the increase in the number of matches played, has been blamed. The fact that the cup final brings the season to a natural close, may be another reason. Players are tired of rugby. Perhaps, in Wales, we are too much in love with the 15-a-side variety and the style of one bears little resemblance to the other.

Perhaps it has had something to do with the fact that, to a greater or lesser extent, both competitions somehow, bear the stamp of officialdom, and should, therefore, be considered serious. They are all contributory factors, no doubt, but they miss the point.

The sevens game is basically a frivolous affair, but it is none the worse for that. No right minded person can sit through six hours of rugby and take it seriously. Twickenham is well catered with other distractions to ensure that spirits remain above a certain level. The players, too, should let their hair down, anf their brows should only begin to furrow at the semi-final stage, when the afternoon's efforts, may, after all, come to nought.

It is, above all, that festive atmosphere that is missing in the two main Welsh competitions. Yet, in tune with the spirit of the times, a small private enterprise flourishes in west Wales. Those who arrange the Aberaeron Sevens every August before the season starts, have struck gold, as it were, which the other organizers might envy.

There are no grandiose ambitions, nor any desire to make it other than what it is – a weekend's outing on the Cardiganshire coast with a competition thrown in for good measure. It is the antithesis of the other competitions, and is entirely successful.

The competition takes place on a field borrowed for the day from the local school, changing facilities are rudimentary, but the town caters well for, let us say, other distractions.

It will be disappointing if the sevens game, despite only a tenuous connexion to its much larger relation, should continue to spiral on a downward path. It has so much to offer the players who simply love to run with the ball.

Schools rugby

High grades in French examination

By Michael Stevenson

Those of who watched the clinical demolition of France in an 18 group international at Gosforth in midweek, must have asked the question: "Were England brilliant of France weak?" Whatever the answer ("A bit of both perhaps!") a side can only oppose one team at a time and play as well as it needs to win.

The fact was that, despite the early loss of their excellent captain, Simms of West Park HS, England brought a dedication and fervour to their game in general and their tackling and rucking in particular that augurs well for the future. The whole England pack that had been promisingly efficient against Ireland at Moseley were tremendous against France, McBain, the Ampleforth flanker, is surely a full international of the future.

There were two more remarkable performances at Gosforth. The fly half Fletcher's goal kicking could hardly have been more impressive (six successful kicks, bringing fourteen points, from seven chances) and Crawford (Wellington College), who came on to the wing, following the departure of Simms, to score two fine tries and help to make another could hardly have played better.

● One of the most succesful schools in the north east is Hymers College from Hull. Apart from contributing four players to representative county rugby (Whisker, Myers, Rowes and Close at 18 group and Raut at 16 group level) Hymers beat QEGS Wakefield (13-6) Bradford GS (23-9) and Welbeck College 6-0. They won eighteen out of twenty matches, losing only to Harrowgate GS (9-13) and St Peters York (0-6). They conceded only six tries, scoring 409 points to 73 conceded.

A few miles further north Pocklington enjoyed a mixup season at first XV level but five of their excellent Under 16 side helped Yorkshire to an undefeated season and the school's under 15 and under 16s have just returned from a sucessful eight match tour of the Narbonne area of the south west of France.

Two of the best sides of a season whose form proved strangely variable, were Ampleforth and Bradford GS, but in Newcastle, the Royal Grammar School recovered from an indifferent start in which they lost to Sedbergh (7$28) and Ampleforth (3-8) before a run of eight consecutive victories contributed to the impressive final record of thirteen wins from nineteen matches; their promising back row forward, Milbank, earned a place in the England 18 group squad.

Commercial property/Baron Phillips

Rents are still rising in the City

Prime City rents should break through the £40 a sq ft barrier within the next two years, concludes a major study of the office market by the City of London Corporation.

The report suggests that office buildings in the heart of the Square Mile will be commanding rents double that of space in less important locations. At the moment tenants can expect to pay between £13 and £22 a sq ft for their accommodation, while the highest rent paid in the banking area is just over £32 a sq ft.

While no other building has yet attracted a tenant willing to pay as much as that, it is now believed the Japanese electronics giant Mitsubishi is negotiating a rent of at least £32 a sq ft for Jardine Matheson's 42,000 sq ft refurbished Atlas House in Cheapside.

The Corporation's view on rents confirms a forecast made about two years ago by estate agents Richard Ellis who predicted that rents would rise to £45 a sq ft by 1985 for the very best located buildings.

Despite the growing number of vacant office buildings in the City the report says that at September 1982 availability was just over 3million sq ft, representing about 5.1 per cent of the total stock. This compares with just under 6 per cent in 1976 when the lettings market was at its weakest, although the Corporation does point out that the situation has steadily worsened since last autumn.

Against this background many observers find it difficult to understand how rents in the central core can continue rising while there is such an excess of space only a few hundred yards away. The best example of this is the letting of 10,000 sq ft at 99 Bishopsgate for £32.12 a sq ft while 200 yards away Cutlers Gardens is not attracting tenants at about £17 a sq ft.

As the Corporation points out, demand for office space in prime locations is outstripping supply and location is a very sensitive issue among tenants. Demand from financial institutions, especially foreign banks, ensures the continuing international importance of the City, says the report.

There has been a marked trend over the past decade towards fewer but larger office buildings. At the same time the number of office workers in the City has been declining, allowing each person more elbow room.

Since 1966 employment has fallen steadily from 267,330 to 220,000 in 1981. The report states that average floorspace for every employee has risen to 230 sq ft but it is not clear whether the rise in office technology is resulting in more space being occupied by equipment with staff working in a similar space to a few years ago.

Banking is still the largest City employer although it has been on the decline since 1975. At the end of 1981 almost 67,400 office employees worked for banks, accounting for 31 per cent of City white collar workers. As a consequence banking occupied more space than any other employer at about 15 million sq ft, virtually double the next largest, insurance. Banks also tend to be greater users of large office buildings with its 15 million sq ft spread throughout 640 units compared with 827 units occupied by the insurance industry yet covering only about 9 million sq ft of space.

The Corporation believes its report refutes claims that City tenants are leaving in droves for cheaper provincial locations. Since the office statistics only cover the period to the end of 1981 the picture is slightly distorted because over the past 15 months there has been an increasing tendency among large corporations to look for cheaper accommodation away from London.

● Reading-based Rockfort, headed by the energetic former footballer Mr Roger Smee, has started work on a further three office developments in Newbury with an approximate total investment value of £5m. Two of the schemes are refurbishments of buildings on Northbrook Street which will provide some 8,000 sq ft of offices and several shop units. At the rear of one of the sites Rockfort has planning permission for a further 6,800 sq ft of new office accommodation.

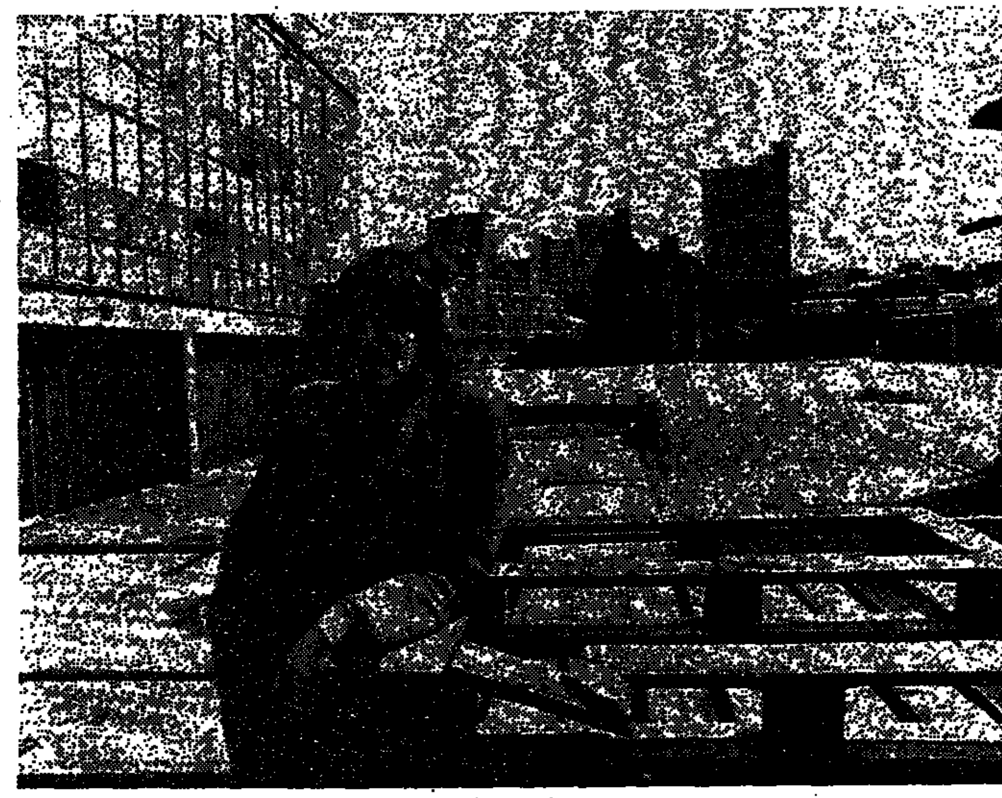
● Trafalgar House subsidiary, Builders Amalgamated, has started work on a one-acre site in Market Street, Bracknell. The scheme is being developed in partnership with Equitable Life. Due for completion in May 1984, the building will be on five upper floors and there will be an adjoining multi-storey car park. Joint letting agents are Brian Cooper & Co and Healey & Baker.

● Tenants considering a move to London's South Bank may think again now that the new commercial rates have been announced. According to a survey conducted by Dron & Wright, Southwark's rates are the highest of any inner London borough at £16.25 a sq ft. This compares with £15.30 in the City and £11.90 in Holborn. Total office costs in Southwark now stand at £27.25 higher than a City fringe location which falls within Tower Hamlets.

● Phoenix Properties and Finance has sold half its Swindon development site to the Prudential for £1.6m. The town centre site has planning permission for 180,000 sq ft of offices. Phoenix intends to develop the remaining part of the land to provide 54,000 sq ft of commercial space. And in Reading Phoenix is to sell its joint development site for £800,000 to a private development group. The site has permission for 11,000 sq ft of offices, four shops and nine flats together with parking facilities.

● This week's announcement that the Greater London Council is to buy the Courage Brewery site on the South Bank close to Southwark Bridge ends weeks of speculation over the future of the 7.5 acres of land. Savills have been marketing the land, which is behind European Ferries' 150,000 sq ft Bankside development, for about a year.

But the GLC's £2.5m purchase price falls well short of the £6.5m asking price. Although the GLC with Southwark Borough Council want to redevelop the site into 110 houses and some workshops, question marks hang over the finance. Instead of restoring the blighted area, it could remain dormant for some time while the council haggles with Government over housing subsidies.



Mr George Nicholson, vice chairman of the GLC planning committee standing amid the dereliction of the 7.5 acre former Courage Brewery site on London's South Bank. The council wants to redevelop the site to provide housing and industry for the Borough of Southwark.

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Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

BMW heavyweight that pulls its punch

For some months there have been stories circulating on the motor industry's overfed grapevine that American owners of BMW 5-series cars have been plagued by a mysterious problem. Engines have been cutting out at 4,800 rpm, nearly 2,000 rpm below their peak. It was only a momentary loss of power. As soon as the revolutions fell by a couple of hundred, back it came. The cause would seem obvious: the engine cut-out designed to prevent over-revving was coming in much too early.

But when owners asked for it to be reset they were assured that there was no mistake. This was a new, low-revving BMW engine. The explanation was itself a shock. The Bavarian company's success was founded on its reputation as a manufacturer of fast, sporty saloons with one of the smoothest and freest revving engines in the business in the six cylinder M20 fitted to the 5-series.

Now the full explanation is out. For more than a year American and Japanese buyers of BMW 5-series cars have been driving the company's new eta engine which, as its Greek name implies, is designed primarily for efficiency and economy.

British motorists will soon be able to pass their own verdict on this courageous gamble when the new BMW 525e goes on sale next month. Put at its simplest, the Munich engineers have produced a 2,693 cc version of the M20 which develops maximum torque at only 3,250 rpm. There is nothing remarkable in the way this is achieved. It is not simply a detuned engine but one that has been carefully modified to produce the power of a slightly smaller engine but at half its normal revolutions.

So why the fuss? Why not use the smaller engine? The answer is equally simple: because a large engine develops its power at slower revs and that means less frictional losses, and friction is the bane of fuel consumption. The so-called "valve vibration limit" – when the valves no longer follow the cams – is lower. This in turn permits the use of soft valve springs to reduce friction between the rocker arms and the cams. For the same reason the camshaft bearings have been reduced from seven to four and the piston rings have less tension.

Together with reduced overlap in valve timing and unusually long inlet manifolds, this provides particularly good filling of the cylinders with fuel-air mixture.

The Volkswagen Scirocco GTi: sleeker with improved handling

On the road the BMW 525e is the nearest BMW has yet come to reproducing the relaxed flexibility of a Mercedes. A few years ago BMW executives would have felt insulted by such an assertion. Today they admit freely that having established themselves as one of the world's leading manufacturers of sporty saloons they are now pushing into Mercedes end of the market.

In a two-hour drive on the autobahn and interconnecting mountain roads around Munich I was never conscious of the eta's primary role as a fuel miser. It was apparent that revs did not equate to power, so a change in driving tactics produced equally quick travel but in a delightfully relaxing way.

The BMW 525e will be sold in Britain only with the new four-speed automatic gear box employing an overdrive fourth and a lock-up clutch to reduce torque converter losses. This was the version I tried and it was noticeable that the eta engine and the new automatic form an ideal combination.

BMW claim fuel consumption figures of 24.6 mpg for the urban cycle, 47.0 mpg at a steady 56 mph and 37.7 mpg at 75mph, a considerable improvement on the 20, 39.2 and 31 mpg respectively for the standard engined 525i.

Scirocco GTi

Volkswagen's Scirocco began life as a coupé version of the Golf. Surprisingly, it was launched ahead of the main model to test the water with a lower volume product. Styled by Giugiaro but last year restyled in-house, the Scirocco's popularity in Britain has never ceased to amaze the marketing men at VAG (UK), the Milton Keynes based company which handles all VW imports.

They have consistently underestimated sales since it first appeared in 1974. Year after year they got it wrong by as much as 20 per cent. This year they are keeping their fingers crossed and forecasting that 8,200 will be sold here. To put that into perspective, it compares with a forecast for Golf sales of about 23,000.

Why is the Scirocco so popular here? With the old model it was hard to understand why anyone should prefer it to the much more accommodating and, in my view, better looking Golf. It was angular in the extreme, as if to proclaim to all that it was different from the Golf.

The new Scirocco is a different proposition. It is sleeker and longer by a full 4in and has almost 2in extra head room. Volkswagen was one of the earliest car makers to realize the importance of aerodynamic efficiency and it shows increasingly in their latest offerings. Scirocco is now 10 per cent more efficient with a drag coefficient of 0.38.

Its effect on the car's overall performance, economy and handling is best put to the test in the top of the range Scirocco GTi. Like its better known brother, the Golf GTi, once the terror of the autobahn but now reluctantly giving way to muscle-bound turbo-charged youngsters, it has just acquired a 1.8 litre fuel injected engine in place of the original 1.6 litre unit.

On the road the most immediate difference is the increase in low speed torque. Volkswagen's GTi has never been a high-revving, inflexible buzzbox like some of the competition, but the extra 200cc's have made a big contribution to relaxed driving. It is now possible to drive the Scirocco GTi like a much bigger engined car, changing up at ridiculously low revs, incidentally saving a lot of petrol.

Nothing stands still in the world of cars. Only recently I criticized VW brakes for their lack of feel, necessitating heavy footed braking, yet here was a VW with feel and pedal pressure absolutely to my taste. Perhaps it denotes a change of heart by VW engineers who in the past seemed to favour physical effort.

One of the problems with some lightweight, high powered cars is their reaction at speed to motorway crosswinds. The Scirocco's new smoother outline has improved this aspect of its handling. It was put to the test in a fast return trip to Lancashire recently when gale force crosswinds combined with heavy rain made conditions atrocious. I could feel the buffeting all the time but even emerging from the protection of a heavy truck – a notorious danger spot in high winds – the Scirocco moved only inches off line and was always under control.

The five-speed close ratio gearbox – the one now fitted to the MG Maestro – is positive and light to operate. Even when snatched through to achieve optimimum acceleration times it was still impossible to beat the synchromesh.

Fuel consumption figures are again coming under critical scrutiny from organizations like the AA who do not like the present government-supervised system of obtaining them on equipment provided by the car manufacturers and not an independent body. It is a fact that it virtually impossible to achieve the miles per gallon quoted in official sales literature under normal road conditions. I returned approximately 34 mpg, a figure that can easily be improved by only marginally slower motoring.

Vital statistics
Model: Vw Scirocco GTi
Price: £8,004
Engine: 1780cc fuel injected
Performance: Maximum speed 118 mph, 0-60 mph 8.3 seconds.
Official consumption: Urban 26.6 mpg, 56 mph 51.4 mpg, 75 mph 38.7 mpg.
Length 13.28ft
Insurance: Group 7.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS



ROBECO NV

With reference to the announcement dated 2nd April 1983, concerning the cash dividend for the financial year 1982 on Sub-shares registered in the name of National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited, the rate of exchange for the payment of this dividend is Fls. 4.0950=£1.00.

UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS

The gross dividend is £0.31746031 per Sub-share and is subject to the following deductions:-

15% Dutch Tax	=£0.04761905	per	Sub-share
15% U.K. Tax	=£0.04761905	per	Sub-share
Exchange and M.N. Comm.	=£0.00430134	per	Sub-share
Net Payment	=£0.21792087	per	Sub-share

NON RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Where 25% Dutch Tax is applicable, the following deductions apply:-

25% Dutch Tax	=£0.07936508	per	Sub-share
30% U.K. Tax on net dividend (when applicable)	=£0.07142857	per	Sub-share
Exchange and M.N. Comm.	=£0.00430134	per	Sub-share
Net Payment	=£0.16236532	per	Sub-share

Where 15% Dutch Tax is applicable the calculations are as for United Kingdom Residents, but relief from United Kingdom tax is immediately obtained provided that the appropriate Inland Revenue Affidavit is lodged with the claim.

THE LORD shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore. Psalm 121: 8

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS

CHILCOTT – On April 1, to Polly and Robert – a daughter Christina Clare.

CLAY on 31st March at St Mary's Hospital, London to Lorna (née Heilbron) and Nicholas – a daughter Ella Marjorie Rose.

CORFIELD on 6th April 1983 to Juliet (née Meyrick) & Nicholas, a daughter, Alexandra.

GELISTER – on April 5th 1983, at University College Hospital, London to Nicole (nee Perrin) & James a son, Yann David.

GRAY – On April 6 at the Matilda Hospital, Hong Kong, to Sally Anne (nee Watson) and Gregory – a daughter.

GREENACRE – On 5th April to Mary and Francis a daughter, sister for Benjamin and Edward.

HALL–On 31st March to Teresa (nee Bartlett) and Simon, a son (Henry), a brother for Rachael and Teddy.

JOHNSON. – On April 6 in Lancaster to Victoria (nee Stapells) and Richard a boy, Adrian Charles.

LILLINGSTONE. On Easter day 3 April in London to Hugh and Catherine a son, Tristan a brother for Jasper.

MATTHEWS – On 6th April in Pittsfield, Massachusetts to Sarah (nee Karslake) and Peter – a son Guy William Rupert.

McCALLUM – On April 5th at West London Hospital to Liz (nee Dolson) and Doug – a daughter (Hollie Kirsten).

PRIDMORE – On April 6, in Melbourne, to Margaret (nee Wren) and Gregory – a son (James) Thanks to Mr Sommerville and staff at Grace Maternity Hospital.

ROBERTSON. – On March 20 at The Westminster Hospital, London to Rosemary and husband and family, a son, Paul – grandson to Evelyn and George.

RUSHTON – On March 28, to Christopher and Barbara (nee Mourney) – a daughter (Charlotte Sarah).

SCARLETT – On 6 April, 1983 to Alison (nee Drake-Brockman) and Michael, a daughter (Camilla), a sister for Emily.

SCHRODER– On 4th April, 1983, to Jessica (nee van Hall) and Richard, a daughter, Theodora, Emma, Hester.

SCOTT. On April 1 in Basingstoke to Caroline (nee Rushbrooke) and Geoffrey, a daughter Stephanie Alison.

SPENCER NAIRN. – On Easter Day, to Juliet (nee Baker Baker) & Frank – a daughter.

WILSKI–JALOSZYNSKI – On Easter Sunday, April 3, at St Thomas Hospital, to Philippa and Andrew – a son Alexis Andrew. Thank God.

BIRTHDAYS

HAWKINS – Suzanne, congratulations and love on your 18th birthday. Mummy, Daddy and Jenny

MARRIAGES

SMITH – VON MASSENBACH on Saturday, 2nd April, Philip, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Robert Smith to Lucinda, younger daughter of Mrs Carolyn Prendergast and Baron Peter von Massenbach.

GOLDEN WEDDING

SMITH : LOMAS: On April 8th 1933 at St James's Church, SE16, Trevor Smith to Irene Lomas. Present address, 2 Harberton Crescent, Summersdale, Chichester – Congratulations from Wendy, Ian, Richard and ten grandchildren.

DEATHS

ALLISON. On 4th April, 1983, Lt. Col Stanley Hartfree, Late Black Watch. Peacefully in Bali at his sons home. Much loved Father of Ellen, Jessie & Stanley & Dearest Grandfather of Sandra, Jennifer, Nigel & Justin.

ANTONIADES – Christina, beloved mother of Tony and Androulla, passed away peacefully on 6 April after a long illness. Service at the Greek Orthodox Church, High St, Brighton on Saturday, April 9 at 10.30 am. Flowers to E. Sinden & Brothers, Brighton.

BATTISCOMBE – on April 6 suddenly Karin Sigrid beloved wife of Lt Col C. R. (Sammy) Battiscombe and much loved mother and grandmother. funeral service on Wednesday April 13 at Silchester Church at 2pm followed by private cremation, family flowers only, donations to Silchester Church.

BELL – On March 29, peacefully in hospital, Stanley Moore (Tinkle), beloved husband of Dot of Goring on Thames. Funeral has already taken place No letters please.

BIRD. – On April 6 peacefully at the Middlesex Hospital, Jane Rosemary, cremation 11.30am, Wednesday April 13, Chilterns Crematorium, Amersham, Bucks. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Link, the Neurofibromatosis Association, 11 Crescent Drive, Maidenhead, Berks.

BROWN. – On March 17th in hospital at Dumfries, Barbara, only child of the late Percy Brown, formerly of Calcutta

BROWN – Beryl Linford, 89 years on 5th April, dearly loved by her family and a great friend to many in medical post-graduate circles. Funeral service at West Norwood Crematorium, 11 a.m. Wednesday, 13th April. Afterwards at 13 Marlowe Court, Lymer Avenue, Dulwich. No flowers please. Donations if desired to National Society for Cancer Relief, 30 Dorset Sq., NW1.

BUSTARD : On April 6, 1983, after a long illness, John Hamilton Bustard, OBE, of Ashtead, Surrey, loving husband of Yvonne and father of Carol and Pamela. Funeral service on April 13 at 12.30pm at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead. Family flowers only to Longhursts, Epsom. Dona tions, if desired, to the Chest Heart and Stroke Association, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JE.

CARTLEDGE On 4th April, 1983 peacefully at Cannongate House, Hythe, Kent, Laura Winifred May formerly of 2 Park Road, Richmond, Surrey. Funeral service at St Matthias Church, Richmond on Tuesday 12 April at 12.15pm. Flowers to T. H. Sanders and Sons Ltd., 28-30 Kew Road, Richmond.

CLARKE. On April 4th at The Ramblers, Buckland, Aylesbury, John (Jack) Hailey Clarke, late of TOC H, aged 86. Funeral Buckland Church, Friday April 8th at 12 15 p m followed by cremation at Amersham. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Buckland Church Restoration Fund, 'Pedlars', Buckland, Aylesbury.

DELMEGE. – Peacefully on Easter Sunday at the Edgecombe Nursing Home, Newbury, Mary Gleanor formerly of Whitehall Court SW1 Much loved widow of Adrian Keyes and Hamilton Delmege in her 91st year Cremation private. No flowers by her request. Memorial service later.

DONALD – On April 5th at Frimley Park Hospital, Surrey, Janet youngest daughter of the late Mr & Mrs J K Donald Funeral at Aldershot Crematorium on Monday 11th April at 10.30 am.

EVANS. – on 6th April, 1983, Eric Llewelyn in hospital after a long illness borne with dignity and courage. Dear and beloved husband of Elizabeth and father of Katie. Funeral 10 a.m. Monday, 11th April at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip Family flowers only, donations if desired to Cancer Research or Royal Masonic Hospital.

GILLOTT: On April 5th peacefully Ursula Mary of Northwood Beloved wife of the late John Arthur dearly loved Mother of Humphrey and Roland and grandmother of Christopher, Rachel, Shanta Adrian and Lissa Funeral service will take place in Holy Trinity Church, Northwood on Monday April 11th at 11 15 am followed by Cremation at Breakspear Crematorium. Enquiries to E. Spark Ltd, 104 Pinner Road, Northwood 25372.

HEMPSON. – On April 4, 1983, John George Godfrey Hempson, C.Eng., M.I.Mech.E. of Shoreham by Sea, Sussex, and lately with Ricardo Engineers Ltd. Service at St Nicholas Church, Old Shoreham, on Monday, April 11th, at 2 30 pm followed by cremation at Worthing. No flowers or letters please but donations to St Barnabas Home, Columbia Drive, Worthing, would be appreciated

JUPP – On April 5, the Rev Thomas Henry, of 20 Raleigh Road, Exmouth, Devon, aged 82, beloved husband of Molly, formerly Vicar of Churchdown Gloucestershire, and of St Peter's, Belsize Square, Hampstead and Rector of St Mewan, Cornwall. Funeral at St Mewan on Monday, April 11 at 3pm. Cut flowers please, which will go afterwards to the Hospice

LANDER. – On 6th April, 1983 Mary Grace, peacefully at Bridge House, Twyford, (formerly of Henley-on-Thames) Mother of Richard. Funeral at Reading Crematorium on Friday, 15th April at 11am Flowers may be sent to Tomalin of Henley. No letters by request

LOW. On March 30, 1983 at their home at Eastbourne, Sussex, Nina and Dr Alan Low, much loved mother and father of Delia Anne Rowbottom and grandparents of Joanna, Guy, Humphrey and Harriet Funeral service at Eastbourne Crematorium on Tuesday, April 26th at 2 30 p.m. Family flowers only but if desired donations to National Society for Cancer Relief, Michael Sobell House, 30 Dorset Square, London NW1.

MACILWAINE – Herbert, D.S.O., M.C., Croix de Guerre, R.A., (retd.) of Larkhill, and Troutbeck, Zimbabwe, aged 94, on April 6, 1983 husband of the late Joan (nee Manners Smith) and father of Diana, John, Mary-Rose and Bryony.

MARSH. – On 5 April peacefully at Bexhill-on-sea, Gladys Helen beloved younger daughter of Helen and Henry Marsh, C.I.E., sister, aunt, great aunt, great great aunt and friend. Formerly of Cheena House, Chalfont St Peter, Bucks. Funeral Brompton Cemetery, Brompton Road, SW5 at 12 noon, Tuesday, 12 April

MATHEWSON. On Wednesday 6th April 1983 Frances Gordon Wife of the late William Galbraith Mathewson, peacefully at Cloudy Faulds, Balmtown, Leven, in her 90th year. Funeral private

McLEAN Elsie on April aged 94, suddenly after a short illness. Widow of Robert and much loved mother of Patricia.

MOORE on April 2nd 1983 suddenly Colin Clement beloved husband of Sally son of Judy formerly husband of Meryl, father of Fiona and Isobel Memorial service on Wednesday April 13th at 2.30 pm at Trumpington Parish Church, Cambridge.

MUSE BEATRIZ – On April 5 at Reston, VA, USA, adored wife of Benjamin (late 60th Rifles) and sister of Major General Paul Gleadell, mother, grandmother and great grandmother of many

DEATHS

OURY On Easter Sunday 3rd April, Alexander Richard Libert aged 18 as a result of a motor accident. Will be greatly missed by his family and many friends. Requiem Mass at Church of the Sacred Heart, Edge Hill, Wimbledon on Monday 11th April at 11am, followed by burial at Upper Tilt Cemetery, Cobham. Flowers to Ashtons, 140 Alexandra Road, SW19.

PETTIT – On 3rd April of Tenterden, Kent, Isabel Helena Courtenay Pettit, MBE, aged 98. Cremation Charing crematorium, Ashford, Kent, on Saturday, 9th April at 11.30 am. Flowers to T W Fuggle, 20 Ashford Rd, Tenterden

PYNE – On April 5, 1983, peacefully at home in Eastbourne, Sussex, Marie Agnes, widow of Thomas Edmund Pyne, loved mother of Jennifer and Ann.

RIESER – On 4th April 1983, peacefully in his sleep, Dolf, artiste and teacher, aged 84 years. Much beloved. Funeral service on Tuesday, 12 April 11am, Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green Road, NW6. Flowers to Leverton and Sons Ltd, 181 Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, NW3 by 10am.

RHAM – Henry Charles, peacefully at home in Acton, 2nd April 1983. Beloved husband of Freda and father of Diana

RINK: On April 6th peacefully George Arnold Rink QC Much loved husband of Margaret (Dr Margaret Suttill) and devoted stepfather, brother of Margaret Weeden of Canberra and brother in law of Jock Private Cremation, no flowers, if desired donations to King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, London, W1.

SCHROEDER – On 31st March, 1983, Catherine Eve, aged 11 years. Please send donations in lieu of flowers to Dr J. Taylor, Board of Governors, The Hospital For Sick Children, Great Ormond St., WC1N 3JH. Cheques should be made payable to Clarissa Norman Fund.

THOMAS, On Monday 4th April at Edenhall Nursing Home, Hampstead, Ruth Thomas, Psychoanalyst. Cremation on Tuesday April 12th, 1.20 pm at Golders Green Crematorium (East Chapel)

WEBBER – on April 6th 1983 Alfred suddenly and peacefully. Dearly loved husband of Eileen, devoted father to Rosemary, Michael and Anne, loving grandfather of Kate and Abigail and dear brother of Lili. 7, Sandiway Drive, Manchester 20.

YONGE. – On April 5th, 1983, peacefully, at King's College Hospital, Denys Philip, aged 63, beloved husband of Joyce and father of Hilary and Sarah. Service at St Giles Church, Ashtead on Monday, April 11th at 2 p.m., followed by interment

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BARRY – A memorial service will be held for Elspeth Barry at Chelsea Old Church, Old Church Street, Chelsea, on Tuesday, April 12 at 12.00 noon.

DON, Elsie F. A service of thanksgiving for the life of the late Elsie F Don, will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Sq, London, SW7 at 4pm on Monday, 9th May, 1983.

PECKHAM – Major Edward Charles A memorial service will be held on Monday, 11 April at noon at the rhennish Church, Orange St, London WC2 (behind the National Gallery). All members of Lions Clubs international and friends are welcome to this service.

WEST. A memorial service for Dame Rebecca West will be held in St Martin-in-the-Fields on Thursday, 21st April at 12 noon.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Frieda Reichmann, last domiciled at Vienna, Austria, died on October 10, 1941 Anna Reichmann, the late Frieda Reichmann's daughter, who immigrated to England in 1939 and whose present address is unknown, or her heirs are herewith requested to send particulars in writing of his or her interest in the late Frieda Reichmann's estate to Dr. Helfried Stockinger, Notary - Substitute, A-1020 Vienna, Taborstrabe 39, the appointed Curator Absentis or to the undersigned Court Commissioner, Dr Willibald BARTL, Notary Public, A-1020 Vienna, Praterstrabe 66, Court Commissioner.

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NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Section 81 Insurance Companies Act 1982, application has been made to the Secretary of State for Trade for approval of an instrument of Transfer whereby Danish Marine Insurance Company Limited of Niels Juels Gade 11, 1016 Copenhagen K, Denmark ("Danish Marine") will transfer to the Hafnia Insurance Company of Holmens Kanal 9 & 22, DK 1097 Copenhagen K, Denmark all its rights and obligations under policies of insurance entered into by Danish Marine in the United Kingdom as more particularly described in the said Instrument of Transfer.

Copies of a statement, approved by the Secretary of State for the purpose, setting out reasons for and particulars of the said transfer are available for inspection at the offices of London Scandinavian Underwriters Limited, 60 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 4AQ, and Messrs. Clifford-Turner, Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6BY, during usual business hours on weekdays for thirty days from the date hereof.

Written representations concerning the proposed transfer may be sent to the Secretary of State at Insurance Division 1E, Department of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 16/20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB before 10th June 1983. The application for approval of the said Instrument of Transfer will not be determined by the Secretary of State until he has considered any written representations so made.

Dated 8th April 1983.

Notice is hereby given that Walid Ahmed Kassem has renounced his citizenship of the State of Libya.

Notice is hereby given that Walid Ahmed Kassem is applying to the Home Secretary for naturalisation as a British citizen and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 2BY

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic details in a daily promotion for teletext.

6.30 Breakfast Time. Nick Ross joins Selina Scott with news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15. This morning's celebrity guest is distinguished modern jazzman Dave Brubeck.

9.20 The Wombles 9.25 Jackanory. Thora Hird reads The Seven Sparrows and the Motor Car Picnic, by Joan Hickson 9.40 Champion the Wonder Horse* 10.05 Why Don't You . . . ? School holiday hints.

11.00 Film: Who's Minding the Store? (1963) A decade after Norman Wisdom wreaked havoc in one (in Trouble in Store), Jerry Lewis also turned up in a department store farce. Jill St. John is the object of his desires. Her folks own the place. Agnes Moorehead, John McGiver and Ray Walston also appear under Frank Tashlin's desperate direction.

12.30 News, weather 12.57 Financial Report and news headlines (subtitled).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Back to the see-through studio for lively lunchtime magazine 1.45 Postman Pat.

2.00 The Brontes Lived Here. Margaret Drabble visits Haworth.

2.20 Racing from Aintree covers four races – at 2.30, 3.10, 3.45 and (on BBC 2) 4.20.

3.55 Play School (and on BBC 2, 11.00am) 4.20 The New Shmoo. Cartoon series returns.

4.40 John Diamond. Play for children based on a Leon Garfield story (r) 5.35 Roobarb.

5.40 News, weather.

6.00 South East at Six.

6.22 Nationwide.

7.00 Film: The Railway Children (1970) Immaculate family film conceived by Lionel Jeffries after reading E. Nesbit. Jenny Agutter made her name as one of three Edwardian children who move with their mother (Dinah Sheridan) to a railway siding in Yorkshire and help prove their father isn't a spy. Bernard Cribbins, Sally Thomsett and Gary Warren are also cast, while the Keighley and Worth Valley Light Railway gets up steam.

8.50 Points of View. Largely ridiculed by Barry Took.

9.00 News, weekend weather prospects.

9.25 Cagney and Lacey. Disabled actress Suzy Gilstrap guests in this episode as a crippled girl whose beloved bicycle is cruelly stolen. Sharon Gless (Cagney) and Tyne Daly (Lacey) look for clues in an urban crime series that is still seen from a male perspective (unlike Thames TV's compelling Widows).

10.15 Happy Endings. Concocted by singer-songwriter and brass band enthusiast Peter Skellern (r). (London and SE only. For other areas see Regional Television Variations below Radio Guide)

10.43 News headlines, weather.

10.45 Film: I Never Sang for My Father (1970) Profoundly moving – but depressing – drama based on Robert Andersen's emotive stage play, has Gene Hackman almost 40, yet still unable to choose between life with father or the divorced doctor he also cares for. Melvyn Douglas plays the father, a cantankerous old tyrant, with Estelle Parsons and Dorothy Stickney lending support. Gilbert Cates directed.

12.20 Closedown.

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak with Gavin Scott followed by Good Morning Britain at 6.30 presented by Nick Owen and Angela Rippon. Items include news, weather every half hour from 6.30; Brian Poole and Helen Shapiro as guest celebrities at 8.20; Personal finance with Lynn Faulds Wood at 8.35; Cookery with Michael Barry at 8.50; Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Sesame Street 10.30 Science International 10.35 The Poseidon Files. Australia's Great White sharks 11.30 Film Fun.

12.00 Topper's Tales: The Lighthouse, a story written and read by Julian Orchard 12.10 Rainbow 12.30 How to Last a Lifetime. Advice on coping with stress.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames News 1.30 About Britain. Johnny Morris explores Flat Holm, an island in the Bristol Channel where once a fever hospital deterred visitors.

2.00 A Plus. Rex Harrison discusses his return to the British stage in George Bernard Shaw's Heartbreak House.

2.30 Film: My Favourite Wife (1940)* Garson Kanin's stylish comedy in which missing, presumed dead, explorer Irene Dunne returns after seven years, to find husband Cary Grant married to Gail Patrick. Randolph Scott also stars. Doris Day and James Garner re-made it later as Move Over Darling.

4.00 Rainbow (r) 4.20 Senorella and the Glass Huarache. Cartoon Cinderella, transposed to Mexico 4.25 Animals in Action. Junior wildlife series returns 4.50 Freetime. Leisure weekly returns with children grass skiing in Sheffield.

5.15 Make Me Laugh. Adapted comedy game show from the United States confronts a succession of comedians with determinedly stone-faced contestants. Should the funnymen fail to extract a smile, the studio audience are readily attired in silly costumes. Bernie Winters is the host, a man who consistently fails to make me laugh.

5.45 News.

6.00 The 6 o'clock Show. On the lighter side of London life.

7.00 Family Fortunes. The opinion quiz in which it pays to think like everyone else.

7.30 Hawaii Five-O. Hollywood veteran Mildred Natwick turns up as a detective novelist who thinks she knows better than McGarrett (Jack Lord) (r).

8.30 Pig in the Middle. The spurned wife stays on the rampage.

9.00 Death of an Expert Witness. Patient start to TV's first go at the work of current crime queen P. D. James. Roy Marsden investigates foul play in the Fens (see Choice).

10.00 News at Ten.

10.30 The London Programme. Return of the capital affairs series. This first alerts us to the worrying increase in venereal disease, especially a killer strain inappropriately called AIDS.

11.00 Shoot Pool Ten, top pool players compete in a £1,500 tournament in south London. This week's opening heat involves Roger Blank and John Robertson. For those who only use the snug, Steve Clarke, seeded player, explains the rules. Will this help fill long winter hours without televised soccer? Will the presence of the cameras force pool players into bow ties and frilly shirt-fronts? Will Shove-Ha'penny be next?

12.15 Close.

Toni Basil returns with Tape 2 (BBC 2, 9.00pm)

● Reader loyalty should be usefully converted to viewer loyalty once tonight's slow but intriguing opening episode has set up suspects for the **DEATH OF AN EXPERT WITNESS** (ITV, 9.00). Mysteriously, this is the first time that television has tried to get to grips with the best-selling work of crime queen P. D. James. All credit, then, to enterprising Anglia for this seven-part serialisation chronicling murders most foul in the Fens. At least, I assume from the title that there are more corpses to come, as tonight's chapter confines itself to a strangled girl found in a quarry locally called the Clunch Pit. The crunch bit is when a refined career cop, Adam Dalgliesh, is despatched from the Yard to investigate. Meanwhile, a sly sub-plot concerns the machinations at the local forensic lab. As yet the backstabbings there are only political. But I bet my eyeglass that the eponymous expert

CHOICE

will eventually exit thence. Roy Marsden plays the perceptive policeman, with good support from the eternally hang-dog Geoffrey Palmer as a scientist in love with his work and reviled by most of his colleagues, and Barry Foster as his suave new superior.

● The dancers who attend the arduous **AUDITION** (BBC 2, 9.30) draw dole more often than applause, through lack of work not talent. Gilly Fraser's second contribution to this tottery quartet of plays about dancers has much to recommend it, not least of all a creditable acting debut by Linda-Mae Brewer. Without the Mae, but with the diminutive dance star Wayne Sleep as her partner, she has already impressed me as one of the principals in the dance show Dash. Here she plays a dancer with an experimental company struggling from one grant to the next, who decides to sell her soles to the commercial theatre. But first she must survive the awful sacrificial ritual innocuously known as an audition. Herded together, a score of hopefuls are crisply whittled down to a final dozen of whom only four will actually be used. Director Alan Grint skilfully fades back and forth between teasing dollops of dance.

● Edward Bond's ironic short story **SERVICE** (Radio 3, 10.05pm) is too British to be Kafka. A citizen summoned for jury service ends up facing a judge himself, by default. Unwilling to sit on a jury, and unable to lie about his moral objections (a moribund granny is always a good get out, he's advised), he is passively drawn into conflict with a typically patronising judge and the "administrative tiddlywinks" of the legal system.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths Methods. Resonance and Damping; 6.30 Chemistry: Poisons That Paralyse; 6.55 Mineral Processing; 7.20 Language Development; 7.45 Computing: Linear Equations; 8.10 Closedown.

11.00 Play School (and on BBC 1, 3.55 pm) 11.25 Closedown.

3.50 Racing from Aintree switches over to cover the 4.20.

5.10 Engines of War. 5.35 Weekend Outlook. For OU viewers.

5.40 The Brothers Lionheart. Last chapter.

6.05 Color Rhapsody. Cartoon.

6.15 Film: The Gay Falcon (1941) *George Sanders played Michael Arlen's debonair crimefighter through three films, until his (actual) brother, Tom Conway, took over for nine more movies. This first sets the series (and a season of Falcon films) on the way with our hero, gay blade Gay Laurence (long before the name became a sign of sexual preference) given an impossible ultimatum by his fiancée. Wendy Barrie and Gladys Cooper also star.

7.20 News summary, weather

7.25 Madhur Jaffrey's Indian Cookery. Excellent eight-course introduction to Indian cuisine begins with tandoori chicken. (r).

7.50 Did You See . . . ? War correspondent Max Hastings and radical Tariq Ali pass informed opinions on two television series, The Paras and Karl Marx: The Legacy. Mavis Nicholson sits in for regular presenter Ludovic Kennedy this week.

8.35 Gardeners' World tours the National Trust Garden at Trengwainton, in Cornwall.

9.00 Toni Basil Tape 2. Following on from their imaginative collaboration last year, the American singer-dancer-video star and BBC Manchester create another special. This one offers five numbers, including the soul classic Walking the Dog, with Janet Brown as Barbara Woodhouse.

9.30 Dancers: Audition. Third of four plays with a dance theme introduces Wayne Sleep's dancing partner Linda Brewer, in her first acting role (see Choice).

10.20 The Innes Book of Records. More pop music parody written and performed by Neil Innes with tongue firmly in cheek and heart sometimes on sleeve (r).

10.45 Newsnight.

11.35 The Old Grey Whistle Test. American band Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers and Liverpool group A Flock of Seagulls figure in this first of two concert specials heralding the return of television's only intelligent rock music weekly. This was recorded by German television in Dortmund.

12.20 Closedown.

CHANNEL 4

3.05 Film: For Me and My Gal (1942).* The bells are ringing again for Gene Kelly (in his first Hollywood movie) and his gal Judy Garland in this hardy Busby Berkeley musical that follows the ups and downs of a vaudeville duo during World War One. Never mind the story (basically a romantic triangle completed by George Murphy), feel the songs, especially After You've Gone, the Garland showtopper.

5.00 In Search of Paradise. This abridged history of horticulture (a full series follows later in the year) turns to the medieval garden.

5.30 Jeopardy. The final of Derek Hobson's reverse quiz in which he tells contestants the answers and they must give him the correct questions.

6.00 Switch. Rock music show features disco queen Grace Jones and Glaswegian group Friends Again performing live.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.30 The Friday Alternative. Tonight's edition includes demands for a Freedom of Information Act and the right to read and, if necessary, correct personal files.

8.00 Eastern Eye. Weekly Asian magazine presented by the personable Shyama Perera is transplanted to Friday for this week only. It also departs from style with a studio audience to enjoy a spirited performance from the Anglo-Asian band, East West, winners of the programme's Indipop talent search. Other items include the agony of Assam and the options open there to Mrs Gandhi, plus the row brewing in the London borough of Brent over the inclusion of Asian languages on the syllabus at local schools.

9.00 The Very Hot Gossip Show. Last minute repeat of the playfully erotic dance group's first show of their own replaces an ambitious-sounding, futuristic rock musical by the Bicat brothers Tony and Nick. It was hurriedly pulled from the schedules because of "contractual complications", which very often means that the two sides (Channel 4 and Central, the producers) couldn't agree on a price.(r)

10.00 Cheers. Comedy series set in a Boston bar.

10.30 Film: Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (1941).* Remake of the 1932 (Fredric March) version of Robert Louis Stevenson's laboratory nightmare asks Spencer Tracy, always such a kindly actor, to drink the potion that turns him into an ogre. Ingrid Bergman and Lana Turner take female leads (though not perhaps as expected – Bergman opted for the harlot part) under the direction of Victor Fleming, fond of Freudian dream imagery.

12.30 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 The Broken Saddle, by James Aldridge (final episode). 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs.†
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 The Empty Tomb. The resurrection of Jesus.
11.48 Bird of the Week.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 My Music.† 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Rodney Stone, by Arthur Conan Doyle (2).
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 Wild Spain. Wildlife in Spain.†
4.40 Story Time: "Looks and Smiles", by Barry Hines (final episode).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. The world of travel and transport.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Programme highlights.†
8.10 Profile.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter From America, by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.35 Week Ending. A satirical review of the week's news.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Bellman and True", by Desmond Lowden.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Archive Feature.
11.45 Late Music.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

ENGLAND: VHF with above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00 pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 am Study on 4: 11.00 Twentieth-Century European Authors – German. 11.30 Wagner's Ring.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Tippett, Gibbons, Bridge, Finzi; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Moeran, Bruch, Mathias; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Chopin; records.†
10.00 French Cello Sonatas: Pierne, Guy-Ropartz.†
11.00 The Philharmonia in the 50s: Berlioz, Mozart; records.†
11.45 Three Fragments for Four Hands: Piano duet recital: Poulenc, Peter Dickinson, Lambert.†
12.15 Midday Concert, BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Part 1: Chabrier, Ravel, Fauré.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.20 Midday Concert, Part 2: Debussy, Duparc, Bizet.†
2.15 Four Spanish Musicians (new series) (1) Pablo Casals: an illustrated talk by Robert Anderson.†
3.15 The British Symphony (new series) Boyce, Sullivan; records.†
4.00 Choral Evensong in St. John's Church, Holland Road, London.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Music for Guitar: Moreno-Torroba, Villa-Lobos, Tarrega, Caledonio Romero.†
7.05 Rebecca West. Compiled and presented by David Wheeler.
8.00 BBC Symphony Orchestra direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1: Mozart.†
8.35 The Living Poet. D. M. Thomas.
8.55 Concert. Part 2: Bruckner.†
10.05 Service. Short story by Edward Bond.
10.25 Andre Tchaikowsky. Piano recital: Chopin.†
11.15 News.

VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 6.15am 18th Century: Political Prints. 6.35-6.55 The Harpsichord in the Continuo. 11.20pm The Context of Welfare. 11.40-12.00 Control of Education.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00 Music While You Work†. 12.30 Judith Chalmers† including 2.2 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.10 Aintree Racing: Edward Courage Memorial Hurdle. 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Take Your Partners in the Radio 2 Ballroom†. 8.15 Friday Night is Music-Night†. 9.30 Comediennes. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bracket (new series)†. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight with 11.02 Golf Desk (Stereo from midnight). 1.00 Night Owls†. 2.00-5.00 Liz Allen presents You and the Night and the Music†.

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell's Ring-A-Disc (new series). 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance†. 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIO 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk 6.30 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 7.30 Sing, Sing, Sing. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Short Story. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 With Great Pleasure. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Grand National Preview. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Sci-Fi Prophet. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Love and Mr Lewisham. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Pleasures. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today.
(All Times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC-1

BBC WALES: 12.51-1.00pm News of Wales. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 10.15-10.45 Celena Duncan. 10.45-11.15 Boxing: W.A.B.A. Finals. 11.15-11.16 News of Wales. 11.16-12.50 Film: 'I Never Sang for my Father'. 12.50 Weather. Close. SCOTLAND: 12.55-1.00pm Scottish News. 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.43 The Beechgrove Garden. 10.43-10.45 Scottish News. Weather. 12.20am Weather. Close. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.57-1.00pm Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.43 Spotlight. 10.43-10.45 Northern Ireland News. 12.20am Northern Ireland News. Weather. Close. ENGLAND: 6.00-6.22pm Regional magazines. 10.15-10.43 East: Weekend. Midlands: Midlands Tonight. North: Gardeners' Direct Line. North East: Workshop. North West: Outlook. South: Moments. N. J. Crisp. South West: According to Hoyle. West: Public Life – The Hidden Homeless. 12.20am Close.

S4C

Starts 2.10pm Nodi. 2.20 Interlude. 2.45 Root and Branch. 3.10 Masters of Tap. 3.35 In Search of Paradise. 4.00 Planet of the Apes. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Sbri Celwydd Golau. 5.30 Get Smart. 6.00 Cheryl Ladd Special. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Yng Nghwmni. 8.10 Pobol Y Cwm. 8.40 Y Byd Yn El Le. 9.15 Summer Madness. 10.55 Demis Roussos Variety Special. 11.20 TV Eye Special Report. 12.15am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 9.25 am First Thing. 10.30 Cartoon. 10.40-11.30 Space 1999. 12.30 pm-1.00 Men of Science. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Big Parade of Comedy. Compilation including Marx Brothers and Laurel and Hardy. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Gangster Chronicles. 12.15 am-12.20 News. Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 9.45am Film Fun. 10.10 Dick Tracy Returns. 10.25 European Folk Tales. 10.40 Black Beauty. 11.05 Making of Raiders of the Lost Ark. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 Men of Science. 1.20 News. 1.30 Three Little Words. 2.00 Film: Floods of Fear* (Howard Keel). Convicts trapped by torrential rains. 3.30 Sons and Daughters. 6.00-7.00 News. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Central's Girl of the Year '83. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Tower of Evil. Visitors to an island become caught in a web of mystery and terror. 12.50am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 10.30 am Bubbles. 10.35 A Handful of Songs. 10.45 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 11.05-11.30 Adventures of Niko. 12.30 pm-1.00 Men of Science. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Wild and Wooly. Women escape from prison to hunt a killer. 3.50-4.00 Sand. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 Kick Off. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Million Dollar Music. 11.00 Friday Night. 11.45 Film: Cruise into Terror. Evil forces sweep through a luxury liner. 1.35 am Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 10.30am Cartoon. 10.40 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.05-11.30 Sport Billy. 12.30pm-1.00 Men of Science. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 The Chisholms. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Survival of the Fittest. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Report Extra. 11.00 Film: Virgin and the Gypsy (Franco Nero) D. H. Lawrence's story of a clergyman's daughter. 12.40am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 11.05am-1.30 Spiderman. 6.00-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Who, What, When, Where?

BORDER

As London except: 10.30 am Enchanted House. 10.40 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.05-11.30 Fangface. 12.30 pm-1.00 Men of Science. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: They Came From Beyond Space. Meteorites crash on an isolated farm. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Bygones. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Country Music Jamboree. 11.00 Film: Death Policy. Bride finds that her husband is already married. 12.23am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 10.30am Cartoon. 10.40-11.30 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 12.30pm-1.00 Men of Science. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Playmates (Alan Alda). Comedy about two mixed-up couples. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 Film: Sally and Freedom. Swedish film about a social worker coming to terms with a new life. 1.10am Company, Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25am News. 9.30 Young Ramsay. 10.25 Survival. 10.55 Cartoon. 11.05-11.30 Vicky the Viking. 12.30pm-1.00 Men of Science. 1.20-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.30-4.00 Film: Contraband Spain (Richard Greene). FBI agent investigates his brother's death. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00-7.00 Northern Life. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 Making a Living. 12.30am Three's Company. 12.35 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 10.30am-12.00 Film: Nurse on Wheels* (Juliet Mills) Attractions of the new district nurse begin to grow on a farmer. 12.30pm-1.00 Men of Science. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Cartoon. 2.45-4.00 Billy Smart's Easter Circus. 5.15-5.45 Holding the Fort. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 9 to 5. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Gangster Chronicles. 12.30am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 10.30am Wattoo Wattoo. 10.40 Stingray. 11.05-11.30 Our Incredible World. 12.30pm-1.00 Men of Science. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Fort Worth (Randolph Scott). Ex-gunman becomes a newshound. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 9 to 5. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: I Walk the Line (Gregory Peck). Sheriff falls for the daughter of the moonshiner. 1.15am You Know The Old Saying. Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 9.30am Young Ramsay. 10.25 Poetry of Landscape. 10.40 History of the Car. 11.05-11.30 Call it Macaroni. 12.30pm-1.00 Men of Science. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Blue Knight (George Kennedy). Hunt for a policeman's killer. 5.15-5.45 Trucking. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 7.30-8.30 Lou Grant. 10.35 Film: Touch of Class (George Segal, Glenda Jackson). Comedy about a couple's passionate affair. 12.25am Postscript. 12.31 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 10.30 am Contact. 10.55 Children of Brunei. 11.10-11.30 Welcome Back Kotter. 12.30 pm-1.00 Men of Science. 1.20-1.30 News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 A Plus. 2.30 Film: "Lucy the Producer". Lucille Ball entertains. 3.55-4.00 Cartoon. 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Sport. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Snooker. 11.15 film: Carnation Killer. Murderer leaves a flower on his victims. 12.35 am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † STEREO. ★BLACK AND WHITE. (r) REPEAT.





Police searching the man who gave himself up, while Patrick Beecher, aged 12, who was held hostage for 22 hours is led away.

Boy safe as police end siege of flat

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

A seige in which a man allegedly held a boy aged 12 hostage for more than 22 hours ended at lunchtime yesterday when police officers entered a house in Lupton Avenue, Harehills, Leeds, and led out the boy, Patrick Beecher, of Leeds.

The police said in a statement: "A man has been arrested in connexion with the incident at Harehills. Both the man and the boy are uninjured, indeed no one was hurt in the incident.

"The attitude of the police has been one of quietly negotiating with the man. That has led to a successful conclusion."

Armed police had surrounded the house since lunchtime on Wednesday. No shots were fired. The man, earing a black leather jacket was led from the house, spread eagled in the road, searched and taken away in a police van.

Superintendent Peter Smalley had made several visits to the front door of the house before being invited inside. A few minutes before Patrick was released, the police sent a fish and chip lunch to the first floor flat where he was being held. It was one of several food packages sent inside during the morning.

Mr Smalley then reappeared with the boy holding his hand. The officer took him across the road to a bus shelter to be reunited with his father.

A few minutes later a man appeared at the doorway to the flat. He was led out by a police officer who, it is believed, was armed.

The police had been stationed outside the house all night Mr Ronald Gregory, West Yorkshire's chief constable, went to the house yesterday morning and ordered his officers to sit and wait. He said: "we are anxious to end this incident without injury to anyone."

SDP leaders told to clarify policies

By John Winder

The leadership of the Social Democratic Party comes in for implied criticism in a leading article in its own party newspaper, *The Social Democrat*, published yesterday.

The article, unsigned, but generally believed at party headquarters to have been written by the paper's editor, Mr Roger Carroll, who was on holiday, and unavailable for comment yesterday says that Social Democrats are entitled to look to the party leadership for strong, clear, unfudged formulations of policy.

Earlier in the article, the writer says that the alternative to spelling out clear policies, on the contentious issues as well as on the easy ones, is to allow Mrs Margaret Thatcher to paint the SDP as a soft option.

The article is headed: "The truth" followed by: "Where the SDP goes from here". "Here" is Darlington where the by-election underlined a serious problem for the SDP, according to the writer: the volatility of the polls in general and of their support in particular.

The body of support which sticks to the party through thick and thin is not enough to win elections. They need also to attract the more mercurial body of opinion turned off by the old parties and cautiously ready to turn to the SDP – but only says the article, if they harden their message and express it in terms that relate to electors's lives and hopes.

"When we give them a bland or negative message they are all too likely to drift back to their old Labour or Conservative allegiance".

The writer calls on the party to spell out the Social Democrat vision in popular terms. That would involve some hard choices, for example on defence and on the market economy.

The council elections next month are seen as an opportunity to crank up the election machine and to show the electorate that the SDP is more than a television party.

Return of the Keren

Continued from page 1

● Seamen's union leaders clashed with the Government last night over ministerial hints that the Armed Forces could be used in industrial disputes of the kind involving the Keren (Paul Routledge writes).

Mr Jerry Wiggin, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, said in a radio interview: "We are going to get on with our job and do what we have to do". Asked whether he would take similar action again, he said: "I think you can take it that we will keep the armed services going.

"I do not think it would be right to imagine for one second that the armed forces in any sphere of activity, particularly where welfare or security is at stake, are going to be pushed around."

MPs favour June poll

Continued from page 1

The institute argues that the Government should not restrict its reforming zeal to the "not unimportant and understandably popular" proposals debated in the Green Paper.

● The feeling among Conservative MPs that an election in June is most likely to give the the best possible result was gaining ground last week as they left for the short Easter break.

During this week, many of them will be sounding out their constituency party leaders and if a strong feeling shows that local parties are ready for the fray, well organized in the constituencies which have been most heavily affected by boundary changes, and condident of winning, then pressure may well be put on the Prime Minister next week to decide on an early poll.

Letter from Moscow

Videos, with love from the West

The image on the screen is blurred and grainy, but you can just make out Marlon Brando making somebody an offer they cannot refuse. His voice, however, and the voices of all other actors in *The Godfather*, are lost underneath a dubbed translation into Russian, read by an actor from one of Moscow's leading film studios – illegally.

With the curtains drawn, and a frisson of excitement in the small audience crowded into the living room, this might be the showing of a blue movie somehere in a jaded Western suburb. In fact, it is the advance wave of the video revolution, which has made a limited impact on the lives of Moscow's privileged elite.

Few ordinary Russians have seen a video cassette recorder. They are not available for hire, and although the Soviet Union is beginning to manufacture them, they are prohibitively expensive, up to 10,000 roubles, or four year's salary for the average worker.

Most of those who can afford videos prefer to buy imported Japanese models. Mostly on the black market. Customers include top Soviet officials (and their privileged offspring), and rouble-rich illegal entrepreneurs, many of them from the southern republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan, where illegal trading is practically a way of life.

The main problem is getting hold of cassettes. Western films, such as *The Godfather, Apocalypse now* and *A Clockwork Orange* are among the forbidden fruits, as the newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya* has revealed.

There is also a steady demand for pornography. Most Western films with even a mildly erotic content appear pornographic by prudish Soviet standards, but many video owners want the "real thing", which nine times out of ten turns out to be *Emanuelle*.

Sovietskaya Rossiya recently disclosed that Moscow police had cracked a ring of illegal traders in Western cassettes. The underground video entrepreneurs had smuggled Western video equipment into Russia, and used it to reproduce pirated copies for the flourishing black market. They had hired leading actors and translators to supply a Russian soundtrack, and had sold the results for up to 200 roubles a cassette (above the average monthly wage). The report said more than 50 people had been charged with "purveying pornography."

There is no doubt the authorities are worried by a limited video invasion. Last December General Vitaly Fedorchuk, then head of the KGB secret police and now Interior Minister, introduced a new law in the Supreme Soviet tightening up regulations on the importing of films and video, and instructed border guards and customs officials to be extra vigilant in their search for material "harmful to the moral health of the nation".

The new regulations were so zealously applied that they affected the work of Western television companies operating in Moscow. American television networks, including CBS and NBC, were recently told that even routine material recorded in the Soviet Union would have to be examined in full by customs officials at Moscow airport.

The United States protested that it was an imposition of censorship and a violation of the Helsinki agreements. The practice has now stopped and the Russians are turning a blind eye to their own regulations, much to the relief of American correspondents, since the careful screening of video tapes by Soviet officials takes several hours.

The main worry of the authorities is not only that the moral health of the nation will be undermined by *Emmanuelle*, but also that Western ideas, political, social and cultural, will creep insidiously into Soviet life through films, documentaries and television shows recorded on video.

In the West it is called the information revolution, but in Russia information is something to be restricted and controlled, not disseminated at the push of a button.

Richard Owen

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, Trustee, chairs the St George's House Annual Lecture, St George's Chapel, Windsor, 6.

New exhibitions

Modern Turkish Paintings from the Collection of Is Bankasi, City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (from today until May 14).

Drawings and paintings by John Picking, Colin Jellicoe Gallery, 82 Portland Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 1 to 5, closed Sun (from today until April 23).

A Distant Prospect: aerial photography in the past 125 years, Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Colliergate, York; Tues to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun and Mon (from today until May 7).

Sports Photographer of the Year exhibition, RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45, closed Sun (from today until May 3).

Paintings by Alex McPherson, Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (from today until May 3).

Exhibitions in progress

Forging Ahead: Work by nothern artist blacksmiths (until April 24); Life in the Country: 19th century English paintings of rural life (until June 5); and Burnley Photographic Society exhibition (until April 17); all at Towneley Hall Art Gallery, Towneley Park, Burnley; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 5, closed Sat.

Anniversary Selection: paintings, oriental ceramics porcelain, silver and furniture as an 80th anniversary tribute to the National Arts Collection Fund; Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.30 (until April 24).

The Ritual of Gathering Grain: Photographs by Garry Miller, Usher Gallery, Lindum Road, Lincoln; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until April 24).

Last chance to see

Artworks by Laurie Anderson, New 57 Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Work by Gordon Baldwin, Cleveland College of Art and Design, Green Lane, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough; Mon to Thurs 10 to 6, Fri 10 to 4, closed Sat and Sun; (ends today).

Ceramics by John Webber, Peter Dingley Gallery, 16 Meer Street, Stratford-upon-Avon; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1.30 end 2.30 to 5.30, Thurs 9.30 to 1.30, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Music

Concert by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Dudley Town Hall, W Midlands, 7.30.

Concert by County Youth Orchestra, Royal Concert Hall, Phoenix Arts Centre, Newarke Street, Leicester, 7.30.

Concert by Scottish National Orchestra, Usher Hall, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Concert by Northern Sinfonia of England, Stockton-on-Tees, Parish Church, 7.45.

Welsh Night, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

St Endellion Easter Festival concert: Berlioz, *The Childhood of Christ*, Truro Cathedral, 7.30.

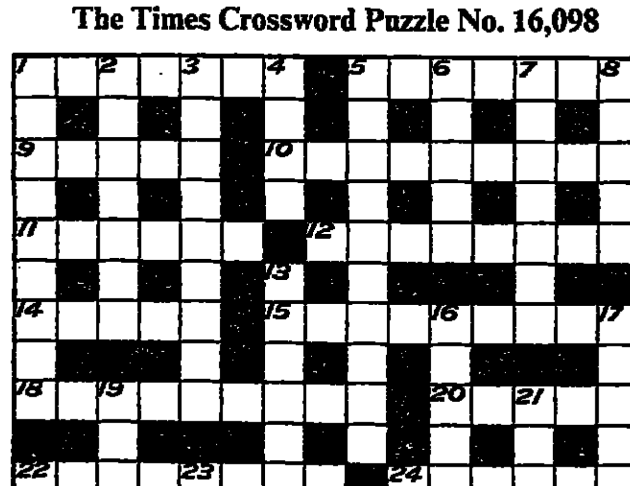
General

International Antique Dealers Fair, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, 11 to 9 (daily until April 13).

Two films: *The Romance of Indian Railways*, 2; and *The Common Cuckoo*, 3.30; both at Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh.

Easter activities for children, Haggs Castle Museum, 100 St Andrews Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow, from 10.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,098



ACROSS
1 Fish got left in the straw (7).
5 She's written article about sex-appeal (7).
9 Roadhouse where carousers dropping round spend the night (5).
10 Vermin found in bird and fish (9).
11 Protective clothing for night-fighter, say (6).
12 Such a scandal involving Irene Adler (8).
14 Little Mary has one daughter blown up (5).
15 Fish can change direction, maybe (9).
18 Cough up, say, outside the Common Market for service item (6-3).
20 Order of Imperial Russia (5).
22 A lucky chance, the tempest abating (8).
24 It expresses rising disgust (6).
26 I drink to North London borough (9).
27 Love-note changed her colour (5).
28 Sort of Army orderly (7).
29 Submits to rudeness, perhaps – there's no end to it (7).

DOWN
1 Extravagant King of Naples gets son endless credit (9).
2 After work return it to mother – that's best (7).
3 Where martyrs were led up and told to reform (9).
4 Care, perhaps, for a bit of ginger? (4).
5 Go, rap hatch, disturbing the spy in the cab (10).
6 To some a weird sound from this nest? (5).
7 As an excuse raised a rumpus about state shortage? (7).
8 Woody is looking pale (5).
13 He invests in telescopic mirrors placed on an eminence (10).
16 The Commons successfully defend these words of Dickens (9).
17 Her husband voted for the Emperor (9).
19 Liqueur brandy left, for example, by Fielder (4,3).
21 One more heart broken about a refusal (7).
22 What's this I hear of your vacuum-cleaner? (5).
23 The last edition is definitive (5).
25 Formerly seen in prison cells (4).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,097

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Bond winner

The winning number in the Premium Bond April draw for the £250,000 prize is 12 RT 795556; the winner lives in Buckinghamshire.

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The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.73	1.81
Austria Sch	27.00	25.20
Belgium Fr	76.50	72.50
Canada $	1940	1.86
Denmark Kr	13.50	12.80
Finland Mkk	8.60	8.10
France Fr	11.32	10.77
Germany DM	3.79	3.59
Greece Dr	133.00	122.00
Hongkong $	10.50	9.95
Ireland Pt	1.19	1.14
Italy Lira	2225.00	2125.00
Japan Yen	379.00	359.00
Netherlands Gld	4.26	4.05
Norway Kr	11.26	10.66
Portugal Esc	156.00	142.00
South Africa Rd	1.82	1.65
Spain Pta	208.00	197.00
Sweden Kr	11.76	11.16
Switzerland Fr	3.23	3.05
USA $	1.56	1.50
Yugoslavia Dnr	126.00	114.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 327.3.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 8.3 at 672.2.

Food prices

The wide range of apples in the shops includes new season's Cape Golden Delicious at 35 to 45p a pound, Dunns Seedlings 38-42p, Granny Smiths from Chile 32-42p, English Idareds 18-30p and Cox's 30-45p. Bananas are slightly dearer at 32-42p a pound because of hurricanes in Colombia and Honduras and rhubarb is slightly dearer at 24-30p a pound due to colder weather. Strawberries from the Mediterranean are available from 55 to 90p a punnet – cheap for this time of year; those from the United States are up to £1.80.

Cauliflower is still expensive at 55-60p each due to cold weather, but there are many alternatives: all varieties of cabbage range from 8 to 25p a pound, and parsnips, turnips, carrots and swedes, from 8 to 20p.

There is quite a choice of lamb this weekend, not just between English and New Zealand but between last season's and this year's. Sainsbury's home produced spring lamb at £1.94 a pound for leg and £1.28 for shoulder is excellent value for this time of year – some shops are selling the old lamb at 30p a pound more. Pork legs at Presto range from 78p to £1.08 a pound, and Safeway have a special price of £1.29 for chops, and 99p for leg and boneless shoulder. There are beef bargains at many stores: Sainsbury's have reduced some cuts by 10p a pound, and their back and top rib by 20p.

Fish prices have eased a little after the peak Easter period. There should be some large cod fillets at around £1.15 a pound and haddock fillets at £1.20; fresh mackerel should be available for under 50p a pound.

Anniversaries

Births: John Loudon, horticulturalist, Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, 1783; Harvey Cushing, physician, Cleveland, Ohio, USA, 1869; Mary Pickford, Toronto, Canada, 1893.

Deaths: El Greco (Domenico Theotocopuli), Toledo, 1614; Erik Axel Karlfeldt, poet (Nobel laureate 1931), Stockholm 1931.

Roads

London and South-East: M11: Northbound carriageway reduced to one lane N of new M25 intersection at junction 6 near Theydon, Essex. A406: North Circular Road reduced to one lane eastbound across Angel road bridge Edmonton. A308: Roadworks at Sunbury Road at Hampton Road, Hampton, Middlesex.

Midlands and East Anglia: M5: Southbound lane closures between junctions 3 (Quinion) and 6 (Warndon), Hereford and Worcester. Masons Road, Stratford-upon-Avon: Road closed for sewer construction, diversion. A1: Lane closures at Alconbury and Connington, Cambridgeshire.

Wales and West: M5: Lane closures between junctions 10 (Cheltenham) and 12 (Gloucester). A499: Temporary signals at Abersoch, Gwynedd, N Wales. A55: Roadworks at Conwy Bridge, Gwynedd.

North: A506/A59/M57: Grand National meeting at Aintree racecourse, Liverpool; extra traffic on approach roads. A1: Lane closures at Boroughbridge, N Yorkshire. A49: Southbound lane closures at Forest Road, Tarporley, Cheshire; diversions signposted.

Scotland: A90: Lane closures on Forth road bridge; no vehicles over 9 foot 6 inches wide permitted; diversions for wide loads. M8: Lane closures between junctions 26 and 29 (Hillington and St James). A82: Great Western Road, Glasgow, closed to eastbound traffic for sewer repairs.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

Commenting on Treasury figures showing that only families with weekly incomes over £568.59 pay less tax than before the Tories came to power, the Daily Mirror says: "It is a story as old as politics: the rich get richer and the poor get poorer... The tax promises were a con trick."

Ethiopia appeal

The Ethiopia Famine Appeal, organized by the Disasters Emergency Committee (The British Red Cross Society, Cafod, Christian Aid, Oxfam and The Save the Children Fund) has now raised nearly £250,000. This will be used to provide food, water, medical supplies and shelter for famine victims in Ethiopia and surrounding regions.

Donations may be sent to: The Ethiopia Famine Appeal, PO Box 999, London EC3A 1HA.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 (1) Gandhi
2 (3) Local Hero
3 (2) Table for Five
4 (6) 48 HRS
5 (8) Heat and Dust
6 (4) The Verdict
7 (7) An Officer and a Gentleman
8 (–) E.T.
9 (5) The Missionary
10 (–) Robin Hood

The top five in the provinces:
1 Local Hero
2 Gandhi
3 The Dark Crystal
4 An Officer and a Gentleman
5 The Boys in Blue

Compiled by Screen International

Weather forecast

A complex low pressure area covers the British Isles.

6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Central S, E, NW, Central N England, Midlands: Sunny intervals, showers developing, some heavy and prolonged, wind SW, moderate, max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

SE England: Any rain soon clearing, sunny intervals but showers developing later, wind SW, moderate, max timp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Showers and sunny intervals, becoming generally cloudy during evening; wind W to SW, light or moderate; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Wales: Showers, some heavy and prolonged, sunny intervals, wind W, light or moderate, max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Fog patches soon clearing, sunny intervals, scattered showers developing; wind variable, light; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

NE England, Borders Edinburgh, Dundee: Sunny intervals and showers, some heavy and prolonged; wind variable, light; temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Aberdeen, Moray firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, a few showers developing; wind variable, light; temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Outlook for the weekend: sunny intervals and showers, heavy and wintry in places, but perhaps a longer period of rain over S Britain; rather cold with overnight frost and fog in places.

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind SW, moderate, becoming fresh; sea moderate. English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind SW, veering W fresh; sea moderate. Irish Sea: Wind variable, light, becoming NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight to moderate.

Sun rises: 6.22 am. Sun sets: 7.45 pm.
Moon rises: 5.09 am. Moon sets: 2.06 pm.
New moon: April 13.

Lighting-up time

London 8.15 pm to 5.50 am
Bristol 8.24 pm to 5.59 am
Edinburgh 8.34 pm to 5.54 am
Manchester 8.26 pm to 5.55 am
Penzance 8.34 pm to 6.13 am

Yesterday



Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

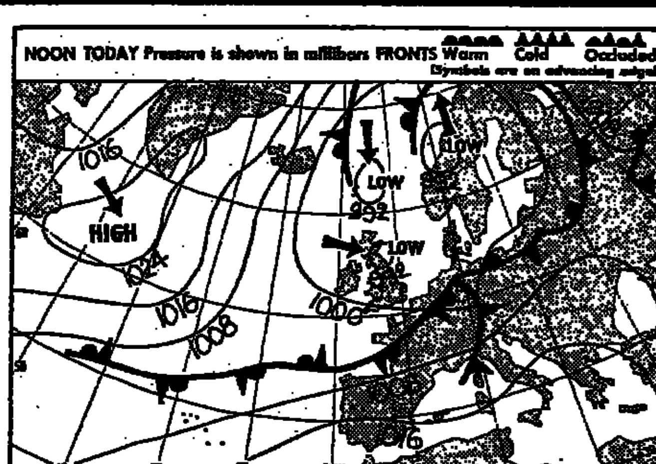
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	8	46	Guernsey	f	9	48
Birmingham	c	8	46	Inverness	s	7	45
Blackpool	s	8	46	Jersey	f	19	66
Bristol	f	9	48	London	f	10	50
Cardiff	c	9	48	Manchester	c	8	46
Edinburgh	f	8	46	Newcastle	r	8	46
Glasgow	f	8	46	Ronaldsway	c	6	43

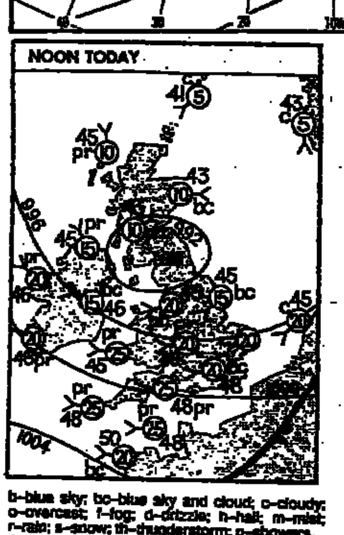
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 11C (52F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 3C (37F). Humidity: 7 pm, 44 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.01in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 8.1. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,000.1 millibars steady.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Northolt, Poole, Margate, Torquay 12C (54F); lowest day max: Wick, Fair Isle, Fife Ness, 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Cardiff airport, 0.18in; highest sunshine: Swanage, 11.2hr.





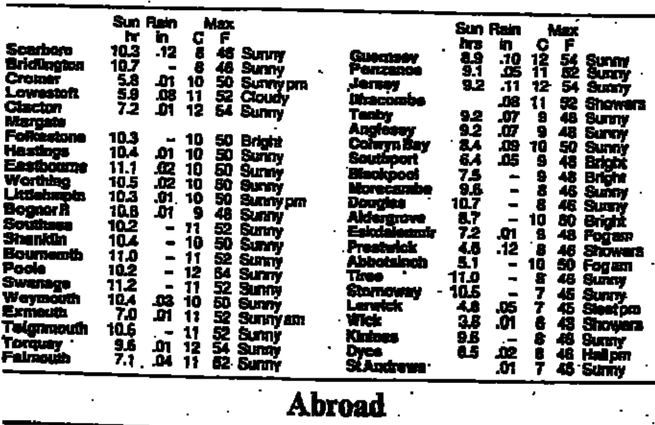
b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	11.28	5.6	11.46	5.6
Aberdeen	11.02	3.2	11.59	3.4
Avonmouth	4.25	9.3	5.0	9.5
Belfast	8.49	2.8	9.23	2.8
Cardiff	4.12	8.7	4.47	8.9
Devonport	2.42	4.2	3.35	4.1
Dover	8.59	5.0	9.18	5.3
Falmouth	2.12	4.0	3.05	3.9
Glasgow	10.39	3.8	11.18	3.8
Harwich	9.31	3.3	9.53	3.3
Holyhead	8.16	4.4	9.02	4.4
Hull	4.4	5.3	4.0	5.7
Ilfracombe	3.39	6.6	4.05	6.7
Leith	12.05	4.2	12.27	4.3
Liverpool	8.57	7.3	9.39	7.4
Lowestoft	7.36	2.0	7.08	2.0
Margate	9.53	3.8	9.53	3.8
Milford Haven	3.50	5.1	4.28	5.2
Newquay	2.48	5.2	3.24	5.3
Oban	4.01	3.1	4.37	3.0
Penzance	1.55	4.2	2.44	4.1
Portland	3.32	1.3	4.50	1.3
Portsmouth	9.07	3.5	9.54	3.9
Shoreham	8.51	4.6	9.32	4.9
Southampton	8.33	3.5	9.27	3.7
Swansea	3.40	7.0	4.18	7.1
Tees	1.27	4.1	1.38	4.3
Walton-on-Naze	9.42	3.3	9.51	3.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

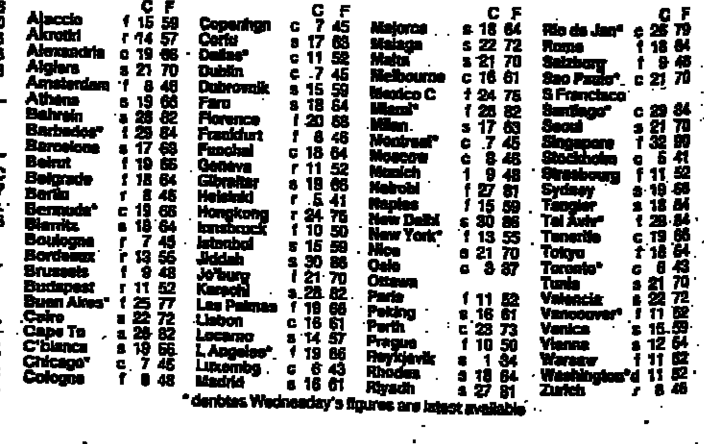
Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	10.3	.12	8	46	Sunny
Bridlington	10.7	–	8	46	Sunny
Cromer	5.8	.01	10	50	Sunny pm
Lowestoft	5.9	.08	11	52	Cloudy
Clacton	7.2	.01	12	54	Sunny
Margate					
Folkestone	10.3	–	10	50	Bright
Hastings	10.4	.01	10	50	Sunny
Eastbourne	11.1	.02	10	50	Sunny
Worthing	10.5	.02	10	50	Sunny
Littlehmptn	10.3	.01	10	50	Sunny pm
Bognor R	10.8	.01	9	48	Sunny
Southsea	10.2	–	11	52	Sunny
Shanklin	10.4	–	10	50	Sunny
Bournemth	11.0	–	11	52	Sunny
Poole	10.2	–	12	54	Sunny
Swanage	11.2	–	11	52	Sunny
Weymouth	10.4	.03	10	50	Sunny
Exmouth	7.0	.01	11	52	Sunny am
Teignmouth	10.6	–	11	52	Sunny
Torquay	9.6	.01	12	54	Sunny
Falmouth	7.1	.04	11	52	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	8.9	.10	12	54	Sunny
Penzance	9.1	.05	11	52	Sunny
Jersey	9.2	.11	12	54	Sunny
Ilfracombe		.08	11	52	Showers
Tenby	9.2	.07	9	48	Sunny
Anglesey	9.2	.07	9	48	Sunny
Colwyn Bay	8.4	.09	10	50	Sunny
Southport	6.4	.05	9	48	Bright
Blackpool	7.5	–	9	48	Bright
Morecambe	9.6	–	8	46	Sunny
Douglas	10.7	–	8	46	Sunny
Aldergrove	8.7	–	10	50	Bright
Eskdalemuir	7.2	.01	9	48	Fog am
Prestwick	4.8	.12	8	46	Showers
Abbotsinch	5.1	–	10	50	Fog am
Tiree	11.0	–	8	46	Sunny
Stornoway	10.5	–	7	45	Sunny
Lerwick	4.8	.05	7	45	Sleet pm
Wick	3.8	.01	6	43	Showers
Kinloss	9.6	–	8	46	Sunny
Dyce	6.5	.02	8	46	Hail pm
St Andrews		.01	7	45	Sunny

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	15	59	Copenhgn	c	7	45	Majorca	s	18	64	Rio de Jan*	c	26	79
Akrotiri	r	14	57	Corfu	s	17	63	Malaga	s	22	72	Rome	f	18	64
Alexandria	c	19	66	Dallas*	c	11	52	Malta	s	21	70	Salzburg	f	9	48
Algiers	s	21	70	Dublin	c	7	45	Melbourne	c	16	61	Sao Paulo*	c	21	70
Amsterdam	f	8	46	Dubrovnik	s	15	59	Mexico C	f	24	75	S Francisco			
Athens	s	19	66	Faro	s	18	64	Miami*	f	28	82	Santiago*	c	29	84
Bahrain	s	28	82	Florence	f	20	68	Milan	s	17	63	Seoul	s	21	70
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	f	8	46	Montreal*	c	7	45	Singapore	f	32	90
Barcelona	s	17	63	Funchal	c	18	64	Moscow	c	8	46	Stockholm	c	5	41
Beirut	f	19	66	Geneva	r	11	52	Munich	f	9	48	Strasbourg	f	11	52
Belgrade	f	18	64	Gibraltar	s	19	66	Nairobi	f	27	81	Sydney	s	19	66
Berlin	r	8	46	Helsinki	r	5	41	Naples	f	15	59	Tangier	s	18	64
Bermuda*	c	19	66	Hongkong	r	24	75	New Delhi	s	30	86	Tel Aviv*	f	29	84
Biarritz	s	18	64	Innsbruck	f	10	50	New York*	f	13	55	Tenerife	c	19	66
Boulogne	r	7	45	Istanbul	s	15	59	Nice	s	21	70	Tokyo	f	18	64
Bordeaux	r	13	55	Jiddah	s	30	86	Oslo	c	3	37	Toronto*	c	6	43
Brussels	f	9	48	Jo'burg	f	21	70	Ottawa				Tunis	s	21	70
Budapest	r	11	52	Karachi	s	28	82	Paris	f	11	52	Valencia	s	22	72
Buen Aires*	f	25	77	Las Palmas	f	19	66	Peking	s	16	61	Vancouver*	f	11	52
Cairo	s	22	72	Lisbon	c	16	61	Perth	c	23	73	Venice	s	15	59
Cape Tn	s	28	82	Locarno	s	14	57	Prague	f	10	50	Vienna	s	12	54
C'blanca	s	19	66	L Angeles*	f	19	66	Reykjavik	s	1	34	Warsaw	f	11	52
Chicago*	c	7	45	Luxembg	c	6	43	Rhodes	s	18	64	Washington*	d	11	52
Cologne	f	8	46	Madrid	s	16	61	Riyadh	s	27	81	Zurich	r	8	46

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available